

CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

Health & Sanitary
Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1943

By J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE.	Councillor DOROTHY MURPHY, J.P.
Mrs. D. BEEVERS.	

Representing Leeds Day Nurseries Association :

Councillor GERTRUDE HALBOT, J.P. | Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES

CATTLE DISEASES, MILK AND MEAT.

Chairman : Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.

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Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
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„ D. BEEVERS.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.	„ GERTRUDE WARDLE.
„ WINIFRED SHUTT.	„ J. T. DICKINSON.
„ J. WILKINSON.	„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.
„ H. M. G. McKAY.	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer	J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	F. R. DENNISON, M.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (H.M.F.)
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Officer of Infants' Hospital	CATHERINE MARGARET GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy do. ..	MARION KNOWLES, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare	SARAH N. S. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. MARIA L. BELDON, M.B., Ch.B. EUGENIE CLARE ILLINGWORTH, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ROBERTA MARY CAMPBELL MACLEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. JESSIE I. ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer ..	N. TATTERSALL, M.D., B.S.
Deputy " " " "	F. RIDEHALGH, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Acting Chief " " " " (from 1/9/43)	
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	D. A. HERD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	W. GUTHRIE, M.B., Ch.B., L.M.S.S.A. (H.M.F.)
Temporary do. do. ..	H. GRUNWALD, M.D.
Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis ..	H. HILTON, L.D.S.
Municipal Hospitals—	
Medical Superintendent ..	J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
St. James's Hospital—	
Deputy Medical Superintendent	W. MCINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B.
St. George's Infirmary—	
Visiting Medical Officer ..	M. MELVIN, M.D., Ch.B.
Medical Superintendents—	
Seacroft Emergency Hospital ..	E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Killingbeck Hospital (Infectious Disease)	HESTER DE C. WOODCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Gateforth Sanatorium—	
Resident Medical Officer ..	A. C. MEEK, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases Officer ..	J. P. BIBBY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer for Venereal Disease	M. STODDART-SCOTT, M.D., Ch.B.
Do. do. ..	DOROTHY PRIESTLEY, M.D., B.S.
Psychiatrist (part-time)—Child Guidance Clinic	A. H. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
Psychiatric Social Worker—Child Guidance Clinic	CECILE M. HAY SHAW.

Civil Defence—First Aid Commandant	W. S. GILMOUR, M.B., Ch.B. (to March 31st). REGINALD O. BARBER, L.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (from July 1st).	
City Bacteriologist	J. W. McLEOD, F.R.S., M.B., Ch.B.	
Chief Veterinary Officer	J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S.	
City Analyst	C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C.	
Chief Sanitary Inspector	J. GOODFELLOW, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.	
Deputy do.	N. HANCOCK, M.R.San.I.	
Chief Removal Officer	D. FERGUSON.	
Superintendent Health Visitor ..	MATHILDE BURKE.	
Supervisor of Midwives	DOROTHY HUMPHREYS.	
Supervisory Clerk	P. A. WOODCOCK.	
Principal Clerks—		
Finance	A. R. BEST.	
Statistics	J. P. MOIR.	
Sanitary	C. STEAD.	
Infectious Diseases	H. O. PEAKE.	
Food and Drugs	S. TITTERINGTON.	
Health Clinic	F. H. WOOD.	
Hospitals	J. FOLKARD.	
Special Inspectors including Smoke, Lodging-houses, Food and Drugs, Dairies, Meat, Workshops and Diseases of Animals		14
Laboratory Assistant		1
Sanitary Inspectors		16
Vaccination Officers		2
Female Sanitary Inspectors		2
Health Visitors		38
Midwives		28
Sunlight, Orthopædic and Dental Nurses		4
Tuberculosis Visitors		11
Dispensers		8
Masseuses		5
Clerical Staff and Almoners		82
Maintenance Staff		47
Ambulance and Disinfecting Staff		15
Central Ambulance Station		42
Flushing Staff		4
Disinfestation		6
Rat Catchers		2

City of Leeds.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

The health of the City in 1943, the fifth year of the war, continued to be satisfactory, indeed in some respects the year was outstanding.

The birth rate (16.6) was the highest since 1926, the infant mortality rate (47) was the lowest on record, the neo-natal mortality rate, that is the death rate of the new born (23.7) was also a record, while the death rate from diphtheria was no higher than 0.02 per thousand of the population, a figure reached only on one occasion previously, and that during the war in 1940. There was a complete absence of epidemics of any kind, the only epidemiological feature worthy of note being a moderate rise in the number of deaths in the respiratory group of diseases (influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis). Such achievements as these would be noteworthy at any time, but in the fifth year of the greatest war in history, they are to say the least, remarkable.

Even pulmonary tuberculosis (phthisis)—a disease most sensitive to war conditions, has failed to show the increase that experience of former wars led us to expect. There certainly has been an increase in the number of notified cases though not such as to cause alarm, but the death rate has remained practically stationary.

A comparison of these rates to which I have drawn attention during the two great wars, 1914-18 and 1939-43 (both cover a five year period) makes interesting reading.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate.</i>	<i>Neo- Natal Rate.</i>	<i>Phthisis Death Rate.</i>	<i>Diphtheria Death Rate.</i>
1914 ..	124 ..	42.7 ..	1.24 ..	0.13
1915 ..	127 ..	41.8 ..	1.42 ..	0.11
1916 ..	129 ..	46.3 ..	1.56 ..	0.09
1917 ..	135 ..	42.0 ..	1.54 ..	0.14
1918 ..	133 ..	42.7 ..	1.65 ..	0.11
Average ..	129 ..	43.2 ..	1.48 ..	0.12
1939 ..	57 ..	30.2 ..	0.72 ..	0.04
1940 ..	57 ..	30.8 ..	0.89 ..	0.02
1941 ..	61 ..	26.7 ..	0.77 ..	0.05
1942 ..	51 ..	29.7 ..	0.67 ..	0.05
1943 ..	47 ..	23.7 ..	0.72 ..	0.02
Average ..	54 ..	28.2 ..	0.75 ..	0.04

The most significant figures are of course those of the infant mortality rate which from being 135 in 1917 fell to 47 in 1943. Had the rate continued at the 1917 figure, instead of 356 deaths of children under one year in 1943 there would have been 1,019 deaths. In other words the saving in infant life in 1943 as compared with twenty-six years ago was 663 lives and the survival rate instead of being 86.5 per cent. was 95.3 per cent., a result truly notable and a good return for the time and money spent on welfare work.

One hears a good deal these days about the alarming increase of venereal disease. The figures on page 24 of the report certainly do not support this impression; on the contrary they indicate a decrease rather than an increase in the actual cases. It should be explained, however, that the figures apply to the civil population and do not include or only include to a small extent members of H.M. Forces. The new Regulation 33b which came into force on 5th November, 1942 has had the effect of swelling the number of cases of both syphilis and gonorrhoea especially among women. Details respecting the operation of the Regulation are given on page 27.

Recently, the staff of the V.D. Centre has been strengthened by the appointment of a trained and experienced social worker and everything possible is being done to control the infection.

War and social progress are incompatible, therefore one must accept as inevitable the holding up of schemes even for such urgent needs as the treatment of cancer—rapidly becoming first on the list of killing diseases—the accommodation of mothers in childbirth, the care of the aged sick, the treatment of sick children and the provision of more and better houses.

During the year the Department lost the services of its Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. N. Tattersall, who was promoted to what is generally regarded as the premier post in the Tuberculosis service, that of Chief Medical Officer to the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association. We were sorry to say good-bye to one whose skill as a practitioner, efficiency as an administrator and loyalty as a friend and colleague had been so warmly appreciated by every member of the staff. We wish him well in his new post. He has been succeeded by Dr. F. Ridehalgh who will act as Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer till the end of the war, when a permanent appointment will be made.

I take this opportunity of thanking most warmly all the staff for the good work they have done during a year of exceptional trials.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS.

Public Health Department,
Leeds, 1.

April, 1945.

SUMMARY, 1943.

LATITUDE 53°48' North. LONGITUDE 1°32' West.

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY	38,296.5 Acres.
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES	151,053
RATEABLE VALUE	£3,912,965
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	£15,178

	Average. 1943. 1933-42.	
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	16.63	14.73
MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living)..	15.74	19.34
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	14.01	13.44
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	1,189	638
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)		
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	47	64
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births).		
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis.. .. .	1.40	1.32
„ „ Cancer.. .. .	2.00	1.69
„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)		
per 1,000 births	5.30	9.02

	Case- rate	Death rate.
SCARLET FEVER	4.40	0.01
DIPHTHERIA	0.74	0.02
TYPHOID FEVER	0.004	..
MEASLES	5.34	0.03
WHOOPING COUGH	2.83	0.03
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	1.31	0.72
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	0.33	0.12

Natural and Social Conditions.

Area.—38,296·5 acres.

Population.—On grounds of national security it is deemed inexpedient to publish information relating to the population.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of dwelling-houses in the city at December, 1943, was 151,053.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1943 was £3,912,965 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £15,178. The corresponding figures for 1942 were £3,896,566 and £15,288.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The marriage rate for the city was 15·7 as compared with 18·7 for the previous year and an average of 20·7 for the previous five years.

The marriage rate for England and Wales for 1943 was 14·3 as compared with 17·8 for the previous year.

Births.—The birth-rate for the year was 16·6 as compared with 15·6 for the previous year and an average of 14·9 for the previous five years.

The rate for 1943 is the highest recorded in Leeds since 1926 when it was 17·0.

The birth-rate for the city of Leeds was lower than the rate of the 126 large towns which was 18·6 per thousand of the civilian population, but higher than that of England and Wales taken as a whole which was 16·5 per thousand.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or what is generally spoken of as the "Natural increase of population" was 1,189 as compared with 1,114 in 1942 and an average of 638 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the nett births registered 92·3 per cent. were legitimate and 7·7 per cent were illegitimate.

Stillbirths.—The nett number of stillbirths for the year represents 3·2 per cent. of the total births. Calculated per thousand of the population the rate for stillbirths was 0·55 as compared with 0·60 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0·51. Of the total stillbirths 91·2 per cent. were legitimate and 8·8 per cent. were illegitimate.

Deaths.—The death-rate for the year was 14·0 as compared with 13·2 for the previous year and an average of 13·5 for the previous five years. The death-rate of England and Wales was 12·1 and that of the 126 great towns 14·2.

One of the reasons for the augmented death-rate was the increase in the number of deaths from influenza and other respiratory diseases which occurred in the fourth quarter of the year.

Causes of Deaths.—The principal causes of death were, in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, cerebral hæmorrhage, pneumonia, arterio sclerosis, and pulmonary tuberculosis, which together accounted for 63·2 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 62·9 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The percentage of deaths of children in the age groups 0-1, 1-2 and 2-5 was 7·3 of the total deaths, as compared with 7·8 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 8·3 per cent. for the previous five years. The percentage of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 19·9 as compared with 19·8 for the previous year. In the remaining age groups 45-60 and 65+, the percentage was 80·1 as compared with 80·2 for the previous year.

Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality rate for the year was 47 or four less than the previous year (51) and eleven less than the average of the previous five years (58).

This subject is dealt with in greater detail on page 41.

Cremations.—The number of Leeds persons cremated in Leeds during the year was 485 as compared with 336 for the previous year. Of this number 452 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder 33, at Cottingley Hall. The total number of cremations represents an increase of 149 on the figure for the previous year.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Diseases.	Death rate. 1943	Death rate 1942
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..
Measles	0·03	0·02
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	0·01	0·00
Whooping Cough	0·03	0·07
Diphtheria	0·02	0·05
Influenza	0·24	0·08
Erysipelas	0·00	0·01
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·72	0·67
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0·12	0·10
Cancer, malignant disease	2·00	1·92
Rheumatic Fever	0·05	0·03
Meningitis	0·04	0·03
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1·50	1·45
Organic Heart Disease	3·10	3·06
Arterio-sclerosis	0·76	0·51
Bronchitis	0·61	0·37
Pneumonia (all forms)	0·79	0·67
Other diseases of respiratory organs	0·14	0·15
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	0·12	0·08
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	0·07	0·05
Cirrhosis of Liver	0·02	0·01
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	0·48	0·45
Puerperal Fever	0·01	0·01
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	0·03	0·08
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	0·30	0·84
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	0·34	0·47
Suicide	0·09	0·11
Other Defined Diseases	2·43	2·41
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	0·01	0·00
Totals	14·01	13·17

Civil Defence Casualty Service.

BY

R. O. BARBER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S.,

First Aid Commandant.

No air raids on the city occurred during the year 1943.

Dr. W. Santon Gilmour, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., vacated the post of First Aid Commandant in April, on his appointment by the Colonial Office to undertake a Tuberculosis survey in the West Indies for which purpose he was granted leave of absence.

The composition of the Service remained unaltered during the year and consisted of three sections, viz., First Aid Post, Ambulance and First Aid Party, each section being staffed by a relatively small number of whole-time paid members and a large number of unpaid volunteers giving their services in a part-time capacity. The only exclusively male section was the First Aid Party one. During the latter part of the year, preliminary arrangements were put in hand to give effect to the Government's decision to amalgamate the First Aid Party Section of the Casualty Service with the Rescue Service under the administrative control of the City Engineer.

The Service continued to perform a wide range of ancillary duties and during the year dealt with the following number of cases :—

Transporting patients between hospitals	..	6,937
Conveyance of maternity cases to hospitals		
outside the city	.. .. .. ..	717
Street accidents	.. .. .. ..	157

In addition the following duties were performed :—

- (i) Transport within the city of Civil Defence Stores.
- (ii) Provision of relief personnel for the Municipal Ambulance Service.
- (iii) Provision of Escorts for Service sick and wounded transferred from local hospitals to other parts of the country.

- (iv) Staffing of Scabies Treatment Centres by whole-time First Aid Post Staffs.
- (v) Voluntary toymaking for Wartime Nurseries.
- (vi) Transport of Municipal Midwives outside normal transport hours.
- (vii) Provision of both vehicles and drivers for the Blood Transfusion Service.
- (viii) Transport of dinners from Central Kitchen to schools.

These duties have, in addition to normal maintenance and training, provided full occupation for whole-time Civil Defence staffs and have been of a very useful public service, the total mileage covered in the transport of cases to hospitals being 53,091.

Training.—Owing to the increasing complexity of training, the syllabuses of training were redesigned incorporating the latest information. In order to co-ordinate all the training within the Casualty Service and the First Aid training given to the other Civil Defence Services, a special Headquarters Training Section was formed and charged with this duty.

Training in all branches of the Service has been actively pursued particular attention being given to the training of persons directed by the National Service Officer to compulsory part-time Civil Defence service.

Welfare.—Recreational and social activities have been organised and programmes of outdoor and indoor games have been continued, trophies being presented to the successful individuals and teams. In conjunction with the Ministry of Information a regular series of talks on various non-controversial topics has been given at all the First Aid Posts and Depots, arousing much interest and discussion. The speakers, who covered a wide range of subjects, were provided by the Ministry of Information. There was an average attendance of fifty at each lecture.

The Casualty Service, in common with the other Civil Defence General Services, appointed a Welfare Officer who has been mainly concerned with the Ministry of Information talks. This officer has been appointed as the representative of the city on the Regional Welfare Committee.

Several members of the Service have taken advantage of the scheme for convalescent treatment organised by the War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and have been admitted to various convalescent homes.

Service Committee.—This committee has continued in office during the year and has done a considerable amount of useful work in organising the recreational and social activities in addition to the normal responsibilities imposed by the terms of its constitution.

The establishment of whole-time paid volunteers was again drastically reduced so as to release further people to industry the persons released being liable to recall for whole-time Civil Defence duty if the Regional Commissioner so orders.

In view of the reduction in the whole-time paid strength, the Ministry of Labour was again approached to direct further persons to the Service for compulsory part-time Civil Defence duties. This resulted in a considerable increase in the number of part-time personnel.

Facilities have again been given to the Women's Voluntary Service at several of the First Aid Posts for the purpose of giving lectures and courses of instruction to the members of this organisation.

With the consent of the Ministry of Health, an Infant Welfare Clinic was established at the St. Edmund's First Aid Post.

Infectious and Other Diseases.

BY

E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.*

The outstanding epidemiological feature of the year was the increase in deaths from the respiratory diseases notably influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis for which a minor influenzal outbreak during the last two months of the year was chiefly responsible.

There was a slight increase in the incidence of scarlet fever but the disease remained mild and the mortality low.

On the other hand, the number of cases of diphtheria notified was half the number reported a year ago. This may be in part due to a natural cyclical epidemic fall in incidence, but a more important factor is the high degree of immunity throughout the city brought about by prophylactic immunisation against the disease.

There was also a marked fall in the number of cases of cerebrospinal fever, a disease which had shown a greatly increased incidence since the outbreak of the war.

Neither measles nor whooping cough became epidemic during the year.

A complete summary of statistics relating to infectious diseases will be found in Appendix 1.

Smallpox.—No case of this disease was notified during the year. Three doubtful cases were referred to the Department with a request for a second opinion. These were visited and all proved to be chickenpox.

Vaccination.—The number of children vaccinated during the year was 4,000 or 54·4 per cent. of the total births.

Diphtheria.—Cases notified during the year numbered 334 of which 330 (98·8 per cent.) were treated in hospital, compared with 707 and 695 (98·3 per cent.) a year ago. There were 11 deaths representing a case mortality of 3·3 per cent.

*Acting for the Deputy Medical Officer of Health absent on active service.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—With the co-operation of the School Medical Officer and the Head Teachers, the school immunisation campaign which was commenced in October 1942, was completed in the first three months of 1943 with marked success.

During the year 19,415 children were immunised against diphtheria, as compared with 15,101 in 1942. Of this total 19,037 immunisations were performed by medical officers of this department and the remaining 378 by private practitioners to whom material was supplied free of charge by the department.

On 31st December, 1943, 57·8 per cent. of children under five years of age and 78·8 per cent. between the ages of five and fifteen years in the city had been immunised against diphtheria. These percentages had been increased to 70·4 and 87·3 respectively by 30th June, 1944. We hope in future to retain the proportion of immunised children by the method which has been in practice during the last year by which children are immunised on reaching the age of twelve months. In order that this immunity is retained at a time when the child is most likely to come into contact with infection, a refresher dose should be given before the child reaches the age of five years.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Of the 103,795 persons immunised since the year 1928, 61 lost their immunity during 1943 and developed clinical diphtheria of a mild type. There were no deaths and only two patients, each of whom had received only one prophylactic injection, developed a complication.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases notified during the year numbered 1,998 of which 1,605 (80·3 per cent.) were removed to hospital. The corresponding figures for 1942 were 1,576 and 1,128 (71·6 per cent.). There were three deaths equivalent to a mortality rate of 0·01 as compared with 0·002 in 1942 and an average of 0·01 of the last five years. The case mortality rate was 0·15 per cent.

Return Cases.—Of the 1,594 cases discharged from hospital during the year, 35 gave rise to return cases, a rate of 2·2 per cent.

Enteric Group.—Only two cases were reported both of which were due to infection with *B. Paratyphosus B.* Careful enquiries failed to elicit the source of infection. Seven chronic carriers have been kept under observation during the year.

Measles.—There were 2,426 cases reported during the year of whom 14 died giving a death-rate of 0.03 and a case mortality rate of 0.6 per cent. The comparative figures for last year were 7,810 cases and 10 deaths; mortality rate 0.02, and case mortality 0.13 per cent. Of the cases notified 54 received hospital treatment.

Whooping Cough.—Cases notified during the year numbered 1,284 as compared with 1,554 the previous year. There were 14 deaths giving a death-rate of 0.03 and a case mortality rate of 1.1 per cent. Fifty-eight cases were treated in hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There was a decrease in the number of cases notified during the year—85 compared with 130 reported a year ago. Of these, 62 (72.9 per cent.) occurred in institutions, 5 (5.9 per cent.) in the practices of general practitioners, and 18 (21.2 per cent.) in midwives' practices. There were four deaths from puerperal fever, mortality rate 0.51 per thousand total births. The corresponding figures for 1942 were 6 and 0.80 respectively.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Twenty-four cases of this disease were notified as compared with 18 in 1942. The results of treatment were as follows :—

Recovery apparently perfect	..	21
Still under treatment	.. ..	3
Died from other causes	.. ..	—

Erysipelas.—Notifications numbered 199 compared with 232 last year; 68 were treated in hospital. There were two deaths.

Malaria.—No case of this disease was reported during the year.

Dysentery.—There were 11 cases of dysentery notified during the year of which 7 were removed to hospital. All recovered.

Influenza.—There were 109 deaths recorded from this disease as compared with 36 last year. The death-rate was 0.24 as compared with 0.08 a year ago.

Pneumonia.—During the year 746 notifications of pneumonia were received of which 680 were primary and 66 influenzal. There were 358 deaths from all forms of pneumonia compared with 312 last year. The comparative mortality rates were 0.79 and 0.67 respectively.

Bronchitis.—Deaths from this disease numbered 276 compared with 173 a year ago. The death-rate was 0·61 as compared with 0·37 a year ago.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—Forty children under two years of age died from this condition as compared with 32 last year. The death-rate per 1,000 births was 5·3 as compared with 4·4 in 1942.

Cancer.—An increase in the number of deaths from this disease was recorded, the number being 906 as compared with 888 in 1942 and 849 in 1941. The corresponding death-rates were 2·00, 1·92 and 1·80 respectively. During the last decade the death-rate from cancer has increased by 21·2 per cent. and there are no signs of it becoming stabilised.

One often hears it said that the rise in the incidence of cancer is apparent only and not real. That was my view at one time too but I am now convinced that a great deal of the rise is real and due to an increased tendency of the community to the disease.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Only three cases of this disease were reported during the year and there was one death.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There was a marked decrease in the number of cases notified—27 as compared with 93 during last year. There were 10 deaths with a death-rate of 0·02 and a case mortality rate of 37·0 per cent.

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies notified (voluntary) by medical practitioners during the year was 1,645. All were visited and arrangements made for their attendance at the clinics along with the other occupants of their houses. The total number ascertained from this and other sources was 8,285. In all, 12,743 persons attended and received treatment at the five clinics. The results as far as could be ascertained were satisfactory. It is gratifying to be able to record a distinct drop in the incidence of this disease.

Pediculosis Capitis.—In August, a clinic for treatment of this condition was opened at the Sweet Street First Aid Post. Letters giving the days and times of the clinics were sent to general medical practitioners and to all employers of labour with over 200 employees.

During the four months ended 31st December, 56 persons were treated at the clinic. In addition, 270 visits were paid to houses, and 197 heads were examined for head lice. The value of this service has now been recognised by the public, and the average monthly attendance for the first six months of 1944 was 80.

Food Poisoning.—Eight cases of food poisoning were reported to the Department during the year. In four of them, the patients had consumed portions of pig cheek purchased from the same retailer, while pork pies bought from the same shop were alleged to be responsible for the illness of the other four cases. We were unable to obtain samples of the suspected foods for bacteriological examination and the source of infection could not be definitely established.

Handling of Food, etc., by Infected Persons.—It was not found necessary to exercise the powers conferred by Section 42 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1930, during the year.

AMBULANCE WORK.

The following table shows the work of the Municipal Ambulance Staff for the year.

PATIENTS REMOVED.

Type of Case.	Number removed.
Accident	1,587
Illness	738
Maternity	2,648
Tuberculosis	280
Hospital	5,916
Public Assistance	209
Mental	115
Lunacy	30
Special treatment	2,119
Evacuation	—
Others	1,136
Total	14,778

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Work and Disinfection.—**Ambulance Work.**—During the year under review, 2,611 cases were removed by the ambulances to Killingbeck Hospital. Over and above these, 98 journeys were made for the transference of patients from one institution to another or for returning patients home on discharge from hospital.

The following are details of the cases removed to hospital by the ambulances, viz. :—

Smallpox	—
Scarlet Fever	1,708
Diphtheria	456
Typhoid	5
Measles	73
Other diseases	369
Total	<u>2,611</u>

(As compared with 2,669 in 1942).

The total mileage run by the ambulances was 20,545 compared with 29,577 during 1942.

There are now four ambulances for infectious diseases and five bedding vans.

Disinfection.—The following work was done by the disinfecting staff, viz :—

Houses disinfected	2,912
Rooms	4,348
Beds and Mattresses	10,668
Articles of bed linen	35,141
Articles of clothing	18,285
Other articles	6,100

Disinfectant baths were provided and disinfection of clothing carried out in respect of 54 infectious disease contacts.

The total mileage run by the disinfection and bedding vans was 31,141.

Verminous Persons.—The number of baths given to verminous persons at the cleansing station was 285, while 17 rooms and 3,409 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected.

Disinfestation.—The following table shows the work done during the year at the Disinfesting Station, Stanley Road.

1. Number of articles fumigated by H.C.N. ..	32,389
2. „ „ „ disinfected by steam ..	5,407
3. „ „ „ houses dealt with	300
4. Average number of houses dealt with per day	1·2
5. Number of personal disinfestations :—	
(a) Adults .. .. .	..
(b) Children .. .. .	..
6. Furniture supplied on loan :—	
(a) No. of articles .. .. .	..
(b) No. of houses .. .. .	..
7. Refusal to allow fumigation :—	
(a) Objection to fumigation .. ..	..
(b) Other reasons .. .. .	..
8. Number of articles destroyed :—	
(a) Certified for destruction .. ..	..
(b) At tenant's request	75
9. Claims for damage or loss :—	
(a) Claims not accepted .. .. .	..
(b) Claims accepted .. .. .	..
(c) Not yet determined .. .. .	..
(d) Cost .. .. .	..
10. Work in connection with house fumigation :—	
(a) No. of articles disinfected by steam..	2,597
(b) No. of houses	173

This subject is again referred to on pages 69 and 79.

KILLINGBECK INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

BY

HESTER E. DE C. WOODCOCK, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Acting Medical Superintendent.

Admissions.—The number of patients admitted during the year was 2,674 as compared with 2,722 in 1942. The smallest number in the hospital on any one day was 163, the largest 274 and the average 213·4. Particulars of admissions, discharges and deaths will be found on page 18. The corresponding figures for 1942 are given in brackets.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—These have necessarily been reduced to a minimum. A scheme has however been evolved, with the help of the Parks Department, for laying out the hospital grounds. A humble beginning has been made by planting a screen of trees at the smallpox hospital. The more ambitious plan for the future includes a belt of trees round the whole estate. It is hoped to carry out a small part of the plan each year.

Diphtheria.—There has been a decrease in both numbers and severity of cases; 371 patients completed treatment, almost exactly half the number, 749 for the preceding year. There were 9 deaths, giving a case mortality rate of 2·4 per cent. as against 3·3 per cent. for the year before. Diagnosis was amended in 26·3 per cent. of notifications. Among 308 typed cases 209 (67·8 per cent.) were gravis, 52 (16·9 per cent.) mitis and 47 (15·3 per cent.) intermedius, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 53·6 per cent. gravis, 22·5 per cent. mitis and 23·9 per cent. intermedius, respectively. The fauces alone were affected in 314 (84·6 per cent.) of cases, the fauces and larynx in 9 (2·4 per cent.), the fauces and nose in 10 (2·7 per cent.) and the larynx alone in 2 (0·5 per cent.). There were 22 cases of rhinitis (5·9 per cent.) and 14 carriers (3·8 per cent.). Complications occurred in 43 cases (11·6 per cent.), paralysis in 35 (9·4 per cent.). Tracheotomy was

performed in 5 cases, two being fatal (40 per cent.). Excluding patients with rhinitis and carriers, the cases were classified as mild 193 (57.6 per cent.), moderate 118 (35.2 per cent.) and severe 24 (7.2 per cent.). While in hospital 4 patients developed other infections, giving a cross-infection rate of 1.1 per cent. The practice instituted two years ago of discharging patients without terminal swabs has been continued without disaster. There was only one return case (0.3 per cent.). This compares favourably with the rate of 0.9 per cent. on 1933 when terminal swabbing was the rule.

The decrease in incidence and severity of cases is undoubtedly due in part to the City's immunisation campaign. During the year 68 cases were admitted who had previously been immunised, that is 18.3 per cent. of the total completed cases. In 6 of these cases the causative organism was atypical, untyped or unrecorded and in one case the swab was negative. Among the 61 typed cases 39 (63.9 per cent.) were gravis, 11 (18.0 per cent.) mitis and 11 (18.0 per cent.) intermedius. Excluding cases of rhinitis and carriers, 47 cases (77.0 per cent.) were mild, 11 (18.0 per cent.) of moderate severity and 3 (4.9 per cent.) severe. There were 5 cases of rhinitis (7.3 per cent.) and 2 carriers (2.9 per cent.). Of the severe cases one was of gravis type, one intermedius and one unrecorded. Two patients classified as severe developed complications, but it was found that in both cases immunisation had been incomplete, one injection only having been given. Of the immunised cases 57 were Schick tested, 44 (77.2 per cent.) being negative and 13 (22.8 per cent.) positive. Serum was given to 29 patients one hour or longer after the Schick test. An interesting result of immunisation is the relatively high proportion of older patients now admitted. Thus 31.5 per cent. of patients were over 15 years of age, as against 13.4 per cent. for 1933.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases treated to completion numbered 1,594 an increase of 503 on the figure of 1,091 for the preceding year. There were one toxic and four septic cases. Two died (0.1 per cent.), one being the toxic case referred to and the other a case complicated by chorea, rheumatism and carditis. Complications occurred in 309 cases, giving a complication rate of 19.3 per cent. as compared with 15.4 per cent. for 1942. The main complications were as follows:—adenitis 128 (8.0 per cent.), otitis media 108 (6.8 per cent.),

rheumatism 24 (1·5 per cent.), albuminuria and nephritis 10 (0·6 per cent.), and carditis 8 (0·5 per cent.). Mastoid antrotomy was performed in 4 cases (0·2 per cent.). There has been a considerable increase in rheumatism and carditis, the corresponding figures for 1942 being 0·4 per cent. and 0·1 per cent. respectively. While in hospital 58 patients developed a second infection, giving a cross-infection rate of 3·6 per cent. The return case rate was 2·2 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases of Para-Typhoid B were admitted, both survived.

Dysentery.—There were 10 cases, 4 of Sonne type, 3 of Flexner type, 1 Newcastle and 2 untyped. There were no deaths.

Food Poisoning.—Five cases of Salmonella infection were admitted from outside the borough. All were mild and recovered.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Ten cases only were admitted, compared with 46 for the year before. One case was fatal (10 per cent.), the figure for 1942 was 2·2 per cent. Among 22 other notified cases, in which the diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever was not confirmed, were 5 cases of tuberculous meningitis and 1 of influenzal meningitis.

Erysipelas.—Cases numbered 64, the face being involved in 55, the leg in 9. One was fatal (1·6 per cent.).

Measles.—There were 65 cases of whom 17 (26·1 per cent.) developed complications; 5 were fatal (7·7 per cent.), 4 being complicated by broncho-pneumonia.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases admitted was 36 as against 23 for the previous year. None was fatal.

Staff.—The health of the staff has been generally good.

One records with great regret the death of Mr. Hepworth, Superintendent Engineer of the City Hospitals, a man of great integrity and wide vision who will be much missed.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the loyal help and unfailing support which has been given throughout the year by all members of the staff.

KILLINGBECK HOSPITAL, LEEDS.

YEAR 1943.

ABSTRACT FROM REGISTERS.

	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Pertussis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec- ember 31st, 1942	65 (101)	.. (..)	2 (4)	10 (..)	.. (8)	123 (84)	.. (..)	21 (30)	221 (227)
Admitted in 1943	334 (713)	2 (4)	68 (71)	55 (108)	59 (70)	1,611 (1,130)	.. (..)	545 (626)	2,604 (2,722)
Total treated ..	399 (814)	2 (4)	70 (75)	65 (108)	59 (78)	1,734 (1,214)	.. (..)	566 (656)	2,895 (2,949)
Discharged ..	362 (724)	2 (4)	63 (73)	60 (96)	43 (58)	1,592 (1,090)	.. (..)	481 592	2,603 (2,637)
Died	9 (25)	.. (..)	1 (..)	5 (2)	8 (20)	2 (1)	.. (..)	55 (43)	80 (91)
Completed cases ..	371 (749)	2 (4)	64 (73)	65 (98)	51 (78)	1,594 (1,091)	.. (..)	536 (635)	2,683 (2,728)
Mortality per cent.	2.4 (3.3)	.. (..)	1.6 (..)	7.7 (2.0)	15.7 (25.6)	0.1 (0.09)	.. (..)	10.3 (6.7)	2.9 (3.3)
Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec- ember 31st, 1943	28 (65)	.. (..)	6 (2)	.. (10)	8 (..)	140 (123)	.. (..)	30 (21)	212 (221)
Average days in Hospital for re- covered patients	39.1 (36.6)	52.0 (70.0)	17.4 (16.5)	28.6 (20.1)	51.6 (55.5)	30.07 (31.3)	.. (..)	24.4 (21.0)	30.3 (30.2)

The corresponding figures for 1942 are shown in brackets.

DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.	DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—			OTHER CONDITIONS—Continued—	2,384	55
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	10	1	Epistaxis ..	..	..
Chickenpox ..	26	..	Erythema medicamentosum ..	1	..
Diphtheria ..	371	9	Erythema toxicum ..	2	..
Dysentery ..	10	..	Fibrositis ..	7	..
Enteric fever ..	2	..	Food poisoning (Salmonella) ..	1	..
Erysipelas ..	64	1	Herpes Zoster ..	5	..
Gastro-enteritis ..	82	24	Impetigo ..	1	..
Measles ..	65	5	Laryngitis ..	3	..
Mumps ..	5	..	Malnutrition ..	9	1
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	1	..	Marasmus ..	3	..
Polio-myelitis ..	1	..	Meningitis ..	2	2
Puerperal pyrexia ..	36	..	Nephritis ..	3	..
Rubella ..	29	..	Observation ..	5	3
Scarlet Fever ..	1,594	2	Pneumonia ..	1	..
Whooping cough ..	51	8	Post-tonsillectomy slough ..	92	..
			Pre-natality ..	12	8
OTHER CONDITIONS:—			Psoriasis ..	1	..
Abscesses and boils ..	6	..	Pyelitis ..	1	..
Anaphylaxis ..	1	..	Rheumatism ..	2	..
Bronchitis ..	1	..	Septic abortion ..	1	..
Carcinoma Mammarie ..	1	1	Sinusitis ..	1	..
Catarrhal jaundice ..	2	..	Syphilis ..	2	1
Cellulitis of Neck ..	1	..	Teething ..	1	..
Cerebral abscess ..	1	1	Tonsillitis ..	107	1
Cerebral hemorrhage ..	5	2	Tuberculosis, miliary ..	2	2
Cervical adenitis ..	2	..	Tuberculous meningitis ..	5	5
Common cold ..	2	..	Ulcerative colitis ..	1	..
Conjunctivitis ..	2	..	Ulcerative stomatitis ..	3	..
Convulsions ..	2	1	Urine rash ..	2	..
Cystitis ..	1	..	Urticaria ..	5	..
Dermatitis ..	3	..	Vaccinia ..	1	..
Diabetes ..	1	..	Vincent's angina ..	6	1
Diarrhea ..	4	..	No evidence of disease ..	11	..
Empyema ..	1	..			
Carried forward ..	2,384	55	TOTAL ..	2,683	80

Seacroft Emergency Hospital.

BY

E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Medical Superintendent.*

Since the outbreak of war this hospital has served as a unit of the Emergency Medical Service and during 1943 the great majority of the patients were members of the British or Allied fighting or auxiliary services.

No structural alterations or additions were made to the hospital during the year.

The average daily number of patients in hospital in 1943 was 296.1 which compares with 324.5 in 1942. The greatest number was 438 during the month of September and the lowest was 220 during the month of April. These figures include patients at Scarcroft Lodge Emergency Hospital which continued to act as a convalescent annexe to Seacroft Emergency Hospital for male service patients. The total number of admissions to Scarcroft Lodge during 1943 was 607 and the greatest number in residence at one time was 47 in the month of January.

Meteorological Records.—Daily observations were continued and a summary has been prepared and is available for examination but the tables have been omitted from this report so as to save space.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—The number of persons admitted during 1943 was 4,172 which compares with 4,536 in 1942 and was made up as follows :—

Civilian patients, males	..	..	25
Civilian patients, females	..	..	12
Civilian patients, children	..	..	22
Service patients, males	..	..	3,382
Service patients, females	..	..	716
Sick staff, males	..	..	1
Sick staff, females	..	..	14

4,172

Fourteen healthy evacuee children are included in the above figures. The number of cases treated to conclusion was 4,217 as compared with 4,512 in 1942 and of these 14 died. This gives a hospital mortality of 0.33 per cent. Of the 14 patients who died 5 were admitted to hospital in previous years.

Pathological Laboratory.—The number of specimens examined and reported on shows a decrease of 649 compared with the previous year. They may be summarised as follows :—

Hæmatology	438
Bacteriology	934
Chemistry	924
Histology	69
Post mortem examinations	5
	<hr/>
	2,370

Radiological Department.—Radiological examination of 2,269 patients were made in the course of the year, of which 166 were investigation of the stomach and duodenum and 681 examinations of the chest.

Massage Department.—This continues to work in the Reception Room. The other section of the block is used each day by the Army Physical Training and Educational instructors. During the year 4,889 treatments were given to 357 patients.

Surgical Operations.—A brief summary of the operations performed during 1943 is given below :—

Abdominal	170
Amputations	4
Ear, nose and throat	67
Genito urinary	83
Hernia	123
Miscellaneous	76
Orthopaedic	127
Rectal	141
Septic conditions	121
Traumatic conditions	47
Varicose veins	83
Gynaecological	37
	<hr/>
	1,079

Immunisation of Staff.—As in previous years all new entrants to the nursing and domestic staff were Schick tested, and the positive reactors were immunised by 3 injections of T.A.F. The Schick positive rate in 1943 was 51·2 per cent. as compared with 58·0 per cent. in 1942. One known Schick positive member of the staff suffered from a very mild attack of diphtheria within three weeks of entering hospital. The immunisation of Dick positive reactors by the injection of scarlet fever prophylactic toxin was reintroduced early in the year after two nurses had suffered from scarlet fever. Since then all Dick positive reactors have been immunised and no other cases of scarlet fever have occurred.

The Schick reactions of new entrants to the nursing and domestic staffs tested during 1943 are shown in the table given below :—

		Schick negative.		Schick positive.
Nurses	..	12	..	15 (55·5 per cent.)
Maids ..	..	7	..	5 (41·6 per cent.)
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		19		20 (51·2 per cent.)
		<hr/>		<hr/>

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.
Abscesses	187	39
Abdominal diseases	118	42
Circulatory diseases	82	18
Fractures	129	7
Genito urinary diseases.. .. .	98	114
Gunshot or other wounds	132	..
Infectious diseases	115	15
Injuries other than fractures	230	44
Malignant diseases	11	7
Respiratory diseases	443	96
Tuberculosis	29	9
Diseases of the digestive system	361	47
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat	367	103
Diseases of the eye	39	9
Diseases of muscles, bones and joints	125	24
Diseases of the nervous system	209	77
Diseases of the skin	596	54
Miscellaneous conditions	141	41
Total	3,412	746

Venereal Diseases.

The death-rate from syphilitic diseases was 0.126 per thousand of the population as compared with 0.134 for the previous year.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The total number of new Leeds cases registered at the Centre at the Leeds General Infirmary was syphilis 161 males and 150 females, gonorrhœa 282 males and 137 females, and other diseases not venereal 727 males and 306 females, total cases 1,763. As compared with the previous year these figures represent in the case of syphilis a decrease of 21 males and an increase of 1 female, in gonorrhœa a decrease of 15 males and an increase of 21 females, and in other diseases not venereal an increase of 320 males and 187 females. Taking the cases of all types there was an increase of 493 as compared with the figure of the previous year, though it should be observed that taking syphilis and gonorrhœa together there was an actual decrease of 14, which considering 1943 was the fourth year of the war is somewhat remarkable. (*Vide* table on page 25).

The total attendances of all Leeds cases was 33,202 an increase of 1,982 on the figure for the previous year.

The number of cases ceasing to attend before completion of treatment or final tests of cure from Leeds and the other contributory areas was 316 or 7.0 per cent. of the total attending the centre as compared with 326 or 8.2 per cent. for the previous year.

The number of in-patients treated at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds and the other contributory areas was five as compared with one for the previous year and the corresponding number of in-patient days was 63 as against 6 for 1942.

Institutions.—*Maternity Hospital.*—The number of new cases admitted as in-patients to the Leeds Maternity Hospital was 13, the same as for the previous year. All were cases of syphilis.

Hope Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 72 as against 69 for the previous year, whilst the number of new admissions was 57 as compared with 53 in 1942.

Further particulars of the cases admitted to and treated in the Maternity and Hope Hospitals are given on page 26.

For particulars of the work of the special clinic for mothers and babies suffering from venereal diseases held in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, see page 49.

Supply of Salvarsan Substitutes.—The number of medical practitioners in the area qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes up to the end of the year was 55, and the amount distributed was 794 doses as compared with 757 doses in 1942.

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1942.		Year 1943.		Increase or decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis first cases	182	149	161	150	- 21	+ 1
Soft chancre .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa "	297	116	282	137	- 15	+ 21
Other diseases, not Venereal "	407	119	727	306	+ 320	+ 187
Total	886	384	1,170	593	+ 284	+ 209
Total attendances of all cases	31,220		33,202		+ 1,982	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days	6		25		+ 19	
No. of doses of Salvarsan sub- stitutes	10,315		13,836		+ 3,521	
Pathological specimens examined :—						
Spirochetes	101		74		- 27	
Gonococci	2,598		2,888		+ 290	
Other organisms .. ..	..		54		+ 54	
Blood—Wassermann re- action	1,968		2,257		+ 289	

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 42, HYDE TERRACE.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 2nd, 1943.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1944.
Syphilis	13	13	..
Gonorrhœa
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa
Other disease
Total	13	13	..

Total days in residence 182

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute

Pathological specimens examined :—

Blood—Wassermann reaction.. .. 1,814

HOPE HOSPITAL, 126, CHAPELTOWN ROAD.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 2nd, 1943.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1944.
Syphilis	7	20	17	10
Gonorrhœa	5	30	29	6
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	3	7	7	3
Others .. ..	..(+2)	..(+19)	..(+16)	..(+5)
Total	15(+2)	57(+19)	53(+16)	19(+5)

Total days in residence 5,246 (+2,123)

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute 156

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes

Gonococci.. .. 90

Other organisms

Blood—Wassermann reaction.. .. 62

Of the 57 women admitted, 19 had babies, shown in the above table in the brackets.

COMPULSORY TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS No. 33 B.

	Male	Female	Total
Notifications on Form 1.. ..	1	113	114
No. of contacts specified ..	1	98	99
No. specified on two or more Forms 1	1	13	14
Form 2 served .. .. .	..	6	6
Examined by persuasion after dual notification	1	2	3
Examined after service of Form 2	..	6	6
Form 3 served .. .. .	..	4	4
Untraced .. .. .	..	2	2
Clearance certificate issued ..	1	1	2
Transferred to other areas ..	..	1	1

Leeds City General Hospitals.

BY

J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Superintendent.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

The number of patients of all categories admitted to hospital and the total treated are shown in the following table, together with the numbers of discharges and deaths, and of patients remaining at the end of the year:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1942	311	431	108	850
Admitted during 1943	2,843	5,299	1,285	9,427
Children born during 1943 .. ..	..	..	1,267	1,267
Total admissions and births ..	2,843	5,299	2,552	10,694
Total number treated during 1943	3,154	5,730	2,600	11,544
Discharged during 1943	2,157	4,712	2,380	9,249
Deaths during 1943	682	570	147	1,399
Total discharges and deaths ..	2,839	5,282	2,527	10,648
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1943	315	448	133	896

The number of admissions and births rose by 2,274. By far the greatest part of this increase was the result of a full year's working of the re-opened Maternity Department. The continued restriction in the number of available beds has rendered quicker turnover of cases necessary, otherwise admission to hospital would have been unduly delayed. As it was, there was frequent difficulty in arranging the admission of cases which normally would have been admitted as a routine. The problem of the chronic case was

ever present and recommendations were made during the year for the appropriation of North Lodge to ease the situation and also to enable the institution of a Mass Radiography Unit in part of the buildings. Considerable alterations will have to be carried out in North Lodge before it will be possible to utilise the wards for the nursing of the chronic sick.

Medical.—On the medical side the provision of beds is very much under the peace-time standard with the result that those available are in constant occupation. There was nothing in the year's working calling for comment and no major epidemics occurred.

Surgery.—On the surgical side there is to be noted a further increase in the number of operations of a major type—the figure for 1943 being 3,088, which is 362 more than that for the previous year. In addition, 661 minor cases were dealt with in the theatre.

The jaw injury centre continues to function, but there has never been any pressure on the 35 beds in the Unit. Most of the cases were the result of accidents occurring in this country, mainly amongst Servicemen, but also including a number of civilians.

Children's Diseases.—In the children's wards there was an increase in admissions of 116. Nothing calling for any particular comment is required.

Midwifery and Gynæcology.—The number of confinements carried through was 1,333. The number of maternal deaths was one. This was due to pulmonary embolism, following the operation of Cæsarean section. There were 66 still-births. The number of confinements during the year 1943 was the greatest yet recorded in any one year and was 108 more than the largest total in any of the pre-war years. The ante-natal clinic was attended by 1,311 new cases, and the post-natal by 240 new cases.

Pressure on the beds is sometimes very acute and it may become necessary, if the staff is forthcoming, to incorporate in the department a further empty ward. There is also required an isolation unit, the construction of which will be facilitated by the appropriation of North Lodge.

Mental Disease.—The number of cases admitted was 451, which was 44 more than in the year 1942, but was still well below the average for the ten years preceding the war, which was 557.

The transfers to a mental hospital were 185 under certificate, 5 as temporary, and 27 as voluntary patients. These figures show an increase in the number of voluntary patients, otherwise they are practically identical with those of the previous year. The total number of patients in the mental wards at the end of the year was 189.

Pathology.—Routine clinical investigations amounted to 7,875. Although this shows a slight general decrease, the total number of biopsy tests was 578 as compared with 483 during the previous year. This is a marked advance, to something like double the volume of work in this section carried out in the years just before the war. Autopsies numbered 331 which was 9 above average. Fifty new specimens were added to the Museum. The Museum has been used by the senior students and a course of six lecture demonstrations was attended by an average of 30 students.

Radiology.—During the year, 4,647 patients were X-rayed, compared with 5,688 the previous year, and 539 were screened, as compared with 750. The decrease was fairly general, but a large part of the falling-off, which is purely of a temporary nature, was due to the alteration in the use of Beckett Park by the military authorities. Previously, a considerable number of X-ray examinations were carried out on behalf of the Military Units there, which ceased when the change came about.

Massage.—Staffing difficulties were present almost throughout the twelve months under review, but this did not result in any decrease in the number of treatments which was actually 1,403 more than during the previous year.

The number of new in-patients who required the services of the department was 485, and 529 in-patients altogether were treated. New out-patients numbered 265, and 291 out-patients in all were treated making 4,171 attendances. The total number of treatments was 30,407. At the Fracture Clinic 250 patients were dealt with, making 853 attendances.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

The following table gives statistics of admissions to and discharges from St. Mary's Infirmary during 1943 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1942	67	206	27	300
Admitted during the year ..	171	813	19	1,003
Births .. .. .	..	..	552	552
Total admissions and births ..	171	813	571	1,555
Total treated during 1943 ..	238	1,019	598	1,855
Discharged during 1943 ..	78	775	564	1,417
Died during 1943	89	117	8	214
Total discharges and deaths ..	167	892	572	1,631
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1943	71	127	26	224

The total number of admissions to St. Mary's Infirmary during the year 1943 including births, was 96 less than during the previous year. " B " Block was empty for several months towards the end of the year in preparation for its use for maternity purposes. Admissions to the maternity section were higher and 552 live children were born, as compared with 525 in 1942. There were in all, 568 confinements. There was one maternal death as a result of a retained placenta with post partum hæmorrhage.

The number of women who attended the ante-natal clinic during the year was 631, and the number of women attending the post-natal clinic was 80.

Permission to proceed with the adaptation of " B " Block had been received and the necessary alterations and additions to structure were begun early in 1944.

The Bishop Cowgill Annexe has been a very satisfactory unit. The figures for admission, etc., are included in the total given above,

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

The following table shows the number of admissions, discharges and deaths during the year 1943 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1942	60	241	..	301
Admitted during the year ..	118	179	..	297
Discharged during 1943 ..	61	97	..	158
Died during 1943	55	95	..	150
Total discharges and deaths ..	116	192	..	308
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1943	62	228	..	290

Admissions were rather less than in the previous year, and as before, have been to the wards for tuberculosis. To facilitate work in this department an X-ray plant has been transferred from Seacroft Hospital and re-erected in St. George's Infirmary.

The work in general has proceeded as formerly and there is nothing calling for any special comment.

COOKRIDGE HOSPITAL.

The Cookridge Convalescent Hospital, which had been used as an Annexe to the Leeds Maternity Hospital from the beginning of the war until August, 1942, was leased by the Corporation and adapted to provide 98 beds for chronic cases in women. This measure enabled " B " Block at St. Mary's Hospital to be evacuated and adapted for maternity purposes.

The alterations were completed and the first patients admitted in June 1943. On 25th June, 1943, the hospital was opened by the Princess Royal.

The number of patients admitted from the opening until the end of the year was 116, and the number of patients remaining in hospital at 31st December, 1943, was 90.

This addition to the accommodation for chronic cases has proved to be a very satisfactory development and the hospital in practice has been shown to be easy to work.

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1943 was 3,619 as compared with 3,464 at the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 155.

Statistics.—Notifications.—The case-rate of pulmonary tuberculosis for the year was 1.31, of non-pulmonary 0.33, and of all forms of the disease 1.64 as compared with 1.38, 0.37 and 1.75 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates of the previous five years these figures represent an increase of 0.11 in the pulmonary, and 0.01 in the non-pulmonary rate, making a total increase for all forms of the disease of 0.12.

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified 7.2 per cent. were children under 15 years, 23.5 per cent. persons between 15 and 25, and 69.3 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 7.7 per cent., 26.0 per cent., and 66.3 per cent. respectively.

As regards the non-pulmonary type of disease 44.4 per cent. were children under 15 years and 55.6 per cent. persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 44.1 per cent. and 55.9 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified 75.0 per cent. were by medical practitioners and 25.0 per cent. by institutions.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until the time of death was 14, and the number of non-pulmonary 19, making a total of 33. This is an increase of one on the figure for the previous year.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis of all forms 34.9 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 10.8 per cent. in the same month, and 10.8 per cent. in the same week. In the previous year 37.0 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 9.2 per cent. in the same month, and 16.2 per cent. in the same week.

Deaths.—The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.72, from non-pulmonary 0.12, and from all forms of the disease 0.83, as compared with 0.67, 0.10, and 0.77 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates of the previous five years these figures represent a decrease of 0.03 in the pulmonary, an increase of 0.01 in the non-pulmonary, and a total decrease of 0.02 for all forms of the disease.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.—No action was necessary under this section during the year.

THE HEALTH CLINIC AND SANATORIA

BY

FRANK RIDEHALGH, M.A., M.B. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Acting Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

General.—In his report for 1942, Dr. Tattersall noted with some satisfaction that the tuberculosis mortality was the lowest ever recorded in Leeds. At the same time he suggested the increasing notifications carried a warning of possible future setbacks.

Notifications of respiratory tuberculosis in 1943 were 595, a decrease of 6·7 per cent., and of other forms 151, a decrease of 11·2 per cent. Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, on the other hand, showed an increase of 4·8 per cent., and from other forms an increase of 12·8 per cent. The figures suggest that the sudden rise in deaths consequent upon the abnormal conditions at the outbreak of war was compensated by an artificial fall in 1942. The effect of rising notifications, which has been noted throughout the country, is now becoming apparent in a rising death rate from all forms of tuberculosis.

An increase of over 50 per cent. in notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in men aged 45-55 is a significant figure.

The effect of war on tuberculosis begins to appear after four years in its true perspective. An analysis of the figures for England and Wales was published recently (Stocks and Lewis-Faning, *B.M.J.*, 29.4.44) and shows that the war has produced an excess of actual over expected deaths of about 6·9 per cent. Their conclusions dealt only with respiratory tuberculosis. If we assume that they may fairly be applied to Leeds, it follows that of the 1,413 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the period 1940-3, about 97 were due to the fact that the declining mortality was arrested by the war.

Thus, although this present war has produced a less serious problem than that of 1914-18, the setback is a real one. Looking to the future, it seems likely that new methods of early diagnosis (notably Mass Radiography) will produce a further increase in notifications. The discovery of early cases should help considerably in reducing the death rate in future years, but much intensive effort,

and in particular a large increase in facilities for treatment will be needed if the downward trend of mortality is to be resumed and the effects of war overcome.

Staff Changes.—The national reputation which Dr. Tattersall had gained by his outstanding work in Leeds since 1926 was fittingly recognised by his appointment to one of the most important tuberculosis posts in the country, that of Principal Medical Officer to the Welsh National Memorial Association. Very sincere regret was felt when he left us in August. We wish him all possible success in his new work.

Dr. Gilmour left Leeds temporarily in April to carry out a survey of the tuberculosis problem in Trinidad on behalf of the Colonial Office.

The work of the Clinic has been carried on with some part-time help, and during November and December Dr. T. Lovett acted as *locum tenens*.

Health Clinic.—The table on page 39 is a summary of the quarterly returns made to the Ministry of Health. The following table summarises the principal activities of the Health Clinic, and gives an interesting comparison with 1938 and 1942.

	1943.	Increase over	
		1942.	1938.
New patients examined ..	2,262	11.0%	56.0%
Total clinical examinations ..	8,838	9.2%	23.0%
New contacts examined ..	830	(dec. 3.7%)	30.0%
Total contact examinations ..	1,356	16.0%	41.0%
Pneumothorax refills	4,124	9.3%	213.0%
Artificial sunlight treatments..	6,496	(dec. 6.4%)	45.0%
X-ray examinations—			
Films	4,220	20.5%	91.0%
Screening	7,726	15.3%	435.0%
Domiciliary visits—			
By Doctors	773	(dec. 6.0%)	(dec. 6.0%)
By Nurses	12,992	0.8%	(dec. 3.2%)

There is no need to labour the point. The same medical staff and nurses, with a depleted clerical staff, have handled a volume of work showing a marked increase over the peak year of 1942, and in most directions a spectacular increase over the last full year of peace. At the same time the treatment has been supervised of 305 in-patients in 128 beds in three hospitals where no resident doctor is available.

The sanatorium waiting list has averaged two months for men and three for women despite its restriction to those for whom institutional treatment is essential rather than desirable. The position is made worse by the reduction of 10 beds at Middleton Sanatorium.

A new X-ray plant of modern design was installed in July. It is fitted with a rotating anode tube, and equipped for tomography as well as most forms of general radiography. It is producing work of very high technical quality.

The Artificial Sunlight equipment has been reconditioned and has ceased to give trouble. A summary of the Dental Work of Mr. Hilton appears in the Table on page 38.

Dispensary Register.—The number of names on the register has increased from 2,873 in 1938 to 3,779 in 1943 (31·5 per cent.).

Treatment Allowances.—Under the provisions of Memorandum 266/T the Treatment Allowances scheme came into operation in August, 1943. Miss J. A. Armitage, B.A., was appointed Almoner in charge of this service. During the last five months of 1943 a total of £7,884 was paid in allowances to 346 patients. The provisions of the scheme are far from perfect but are nevertheless of great help both in persuading patients to accept treatment, and in avoiding too early return to work. A most useful liaison has been established with the officers responsible for the re-settlement of disabled persons

under the Ministry of Labour. This provides a partial solution of the ever present problem of finding suitable work for patients.

I wish to express to Dr. T. A. Herd, the health visitors and the clerical and Care Committee staff, my sincere appreciation of their cheerful team work during a year of exceptional strain.

Thoracic Surgery.—During the year 96 patients were referred to Mr. Allison at the Thoracic Surgical Clinic of the General Infirmary, 49 consultations have been held with him at the Clinic and elsewhere, 39 patients have been admitted to St. James's Hospital, and 11 to Pinderfields Hospital for operative treatment. This liaison is of the greatest value in affording opportunities for discussion and co-operation in the prescription of surgical collapse therapy.

Surgical collapse therapy has been carried out on our patients at Scotton Banks and Middleton Sanatoria by Mr. Moir.

Gateforth Sanatorium.—Following preliminary discussions with the Ministry of Health, detailed plans of the proposed extensions are being prepared.

Orthopædic Treatment.—Plans for the conversion of Villa 1, Meanwood Emergency Hospital, for the treatment of 20 cases of bone and joint tuberculosis have been completed, and the structural alterations are proceeding.

Mass Radiography.—The apparatus has been received and tenders are coming in for its headquarters at St. James's Hospital (North).

"CONTACTS" FIRST EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1943, to DECEMBER 31st, 1943.

	New Contacts Examined	Found Sputum T.B +	Clinically definite, but sputum negative.	Diagnosed Non- Pulmonary Tubercle.	Found to be Non- Tubercular, lost sight of, etc.	Remaining under observa- tion.
Males	116	4	6	..	98	8
Females	352	2	13	..	302	35
Boys	184	..	7	..	143	34
Girls	187	..	12	..	144	31
Total	839	6	38	..	687	108

Cases remaining under observation on December 31st, 1942, were re-examined, with the following results:—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular	10	} 107
Marked off as non-tubercular, died, lost sight of, etc.	72	
Remaining under observation	25	
Total examinations made = 1,356 (1,117 cases).		

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN DURING 1943.

	Health Clinic	Gate- forth	The Hollies	Villa 8	St. George's Infirmary	Home Visits	Total
Cases { Examined ..	118	26	20	37	30	5	236
Treated ..	118	26	17	13	28	4	206
Attendances ..	537	125	42	55	47	13	819
Extractions:—							
Local anæsthetic ..	515	79	34	5	59	15	707
N ₂ O	4	..	2	21	..	..	27
Fillings	38	25	8	2	..	..	73
Scalings	20	16	4	1	2	..	43
Dentures:—							
Number completed	68	9	2	..	6	1	86
Patients fitted ..	38	5	1	..	3	1	48
Repairs, etc. ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RETURNS MADE TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH ON FORM T.145 (1943).

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year	1,161	865	201	188	180	187	196	176	1,341	1,052	397	364	3,154
Inward Transfers	41	14	..	3	3	2	2	3	44	16	2	6	68
L.S.O. Cases Returned	7	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	6	..	..	14
B.—Number of New Cases diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year ..													
(1) Class T.B. minus	142	116	12	24	..	..	..	..	295	224	32	40	597
(2) Class T.B. plus	126	68	1	1	..	..	..	..	
(3) Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27	40	19	21					
C.—Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :—													
(1) Recovered	13	15	15	4	4	13	15	9	17	28	30	13	88
(2) Dead (all causes)	182	114	2	8	9	2	5	4	191	116	7	12	326
(3) Removed to other Areas	44	19	2	..	3	6	2	2	47	25	4	2	78
(4) For other reasons	10	12	1	2	2	2	2	3	12	14	3	5	34
Transfers to Pulm. from N.P.	2	2	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year ..	1,230	910	195	202	191	205	192	182	1,421	1,115	387	384	3,307

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The infant mortality rate for the year was 47 as compared with 51 for the previous year and an average of 58 for the previous five years.

This rate is the lowest ever recorded in Leeds, the previous lowest being in 1942 when it was 51.

The rate for England and Wales was 49 or 4·3 per cent. higher than the rate for Leeds, and the rate for the 126 Great Towns was 58 or 23·4 per cent. higher.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year in order of numerical importance were premature birth (25·6 per cent.) and pneumonia (21·6 per cent.). The respiratory group of diseases was responsible for 28·7 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 23·6 per cent. for the previous year and 22·7 per cent. the average of the previous five years. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand births was 12·1 as compared with 12·6 for the previous year and an average of 15·8 for the previous ten years.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total infant deaths 17·1 per cent. took place on the first day ; 39·0 per cent. in the first week, 50·3 per cent. in the first month ; 16·3 per cent. between one and three months ; 17·4 per cent. between three and six months ; 12·1 per cent. between six and nine months ; and 3·9 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death rates per 1,000 births in 1943 as compared with the average of the previous ten years are as follows :—

Under 1 week decrease	20·3%	3-6 months, decrease	10·9%
Under 1 month ,,	25·7%	6-9 ,, ,,	14·9%
1-3 months ,,	28·0%	9-12 ,, ,,	64·2%
Whole year decrease, 26·6%			

Neo-Natal Death-Rate.—The neo-natal death-rate for the year was 23·7 as compared with 29·7 for the previous year.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—The death-rate of illegitimate children was 70 per thousand illegitimate births. The corresponding rates for 1942 and 1941 were 70 and 72 respectively.

Maternal Mortality.—The maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 2·52 as compared with 2·64 for the previous year and an average of 2·35 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 2·44 as compared with 2·54 for the previous year and an average of 2·25 for the previous five years.

The provisional maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per thousand total births (live and still) was 2·29.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES INCLUDING SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

BY

C. M. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer of
Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.*

Number of Midwives.—The total number of midwives on the register on 31st December, 1942, was 95. During the year 34 new nurses were added, 14 ceased to practise, and 4 left the district, leaving a total of 111 on the register on 31st December, 1943.

The total number of births notified by midwives was 2,657, or 33·9 per cent. of the total births registered, as compared with 2,727 or 37·1 per cent. for the previous year.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—During the year 29 Municipal Midwives were employed directly by the Authority, 6 acting as district teachers for pupil midwives at St. Mary's Hospital. For the district training of medical students 6 midwives were employed by the Maternity Hospital.

The following table gives details of the work done by the Municipal Midwives :—

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	Municipal Midwives	Maternity Hospital Midwives	Total
Ante-natal visits	12,969	2,082	15,051
Deliveries { Midwife	2,051	363	2,414
{ Maternity Nurse	246	29	275
Post-natal visits	43,348	6,575	49,923
Bookings { Midwife	2,059	481	2,540
{ Maternity Nurse	177	18	195
Examinations at Midwife's home ..	6,647	2,231	8,878
Number of Midwives	29	6	35

Supervision of Midwives.—During the year the municipal midwives were interviewed at the Health Department once a week by the Lay Supervisor, who also paid 154 routine visits of inspection to their homes with, in addition, 141 special visits.

Medical Assistance.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 982 cases.

For attendance on emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, there were 790 claims made by medical practitioners, involving a cost to the Corporation of £1,214 10s. 6d.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 85 notifications of which 31 (estimated) were true sepsis. Of the latter, 5 were midwives' cases, 4 doctors' cases and 22 occurred in institutions.

Nursing in the Home.—There were 1,396 cases referred to the Leeds District Nursing Association during the year.

Home Help.—Owing to war conditions and the calling up of women for industry, it was extremely difficult to obtain home helps. There were only 5 available during the year and help was provided for 10 cases.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics during the year numbered 7,913, an increase of 2,353 on the figure for 1942. Of the total 6,131 were new cases. The total attendances at all the ante-natal clinics were 29,472 compared with 20,861 for 1942. The increased number of cases attending the clinics is partly accounted for by the arrangements made whereby all mothers wishing to book hospital accommodation for their confinement must do so through the ante-natal clinics.

Consultative Clinic.—Forty-three expectant mothers were referred to this clinic during the year as compared with 31 in 1942.

Natal Work.—Of 7,703 notified births which occurred during the year 5,065 or 65.8 per cent. took place in institutions or nursing homes in the city. In 1942 the percentage was 49.1.

Evacuation.—The number of cases admitted to Emergency Maternity Hospitals during 1943 was 482, as compared with 351 in 1942.

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN THE CITY.

	Maternity		Maternity and General.			General.		Total.		
	Homes.	Beds.	Homes.	Beds.		Homes.	Beds.	Homes.	Beds.	
				Mat'y.	Gen.				Mat'y.	Gen.
On register, 31st Dec., 1942 ..	8	86	5	15	50	6	100	19	101	150
Registered during 1943	3	28	1	11	6	—	—	4	39	6
Alteration in accommodation during 1943—										
Increase in number of beds ..	..	1	..	1	8	2	27	..	2	35
Decrease in number of beds ..	1	3	1	3	13	..	4	..	6	17
Registration cancelled or surrendered during 1943 ..	1	20	1	4	9	1	4	3	24	13
On register 31st Dec., 1943 ..	9	92	4	20	42	7	119	20	112	161

Specialist Service.—The number of claims from consultants for services rendered in connection with the Corporation's Maternity Scheme was 36, at a total nett cost of £127 6s. 8d.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year 19 mothers died from conditions associated with pregnancy and childbirth, the same number as in 1942. The corresponding mortality rate was 2.52 per thousand live births and 2.44 per thousand total births (live and still). The corresponding figures for 1942 were 2.64 and 2.54. The causes of death were: sepsis 4; toxæmia 4; toxæmia and hæmorrhage 1; hæmorrhage 3; pulmonary embolism 6; other causes 1. The number who had attended ante-natal clinics was 5.

Stillbirths.—The number notified in 1943 was 305, or 3.8 per cent. of total births notified, as compared with 334 or 4.4 per cent. in 1942.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—There were 179 neo-natal deaths during the year, as compared with 214 in 1942. The corresponding mortality rates were 23·7 and 29·7.

Home Visiting.—The total number of visits paid by health visitors during 1943 amounted to 150,713. This is an increase of 9,262 on 1942.

A complete summary of the work of the health visitors is appended :—

	VISITS.
Notified births including re-visits	104,735
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	507
Investigations into the death of children from one month to five years	399
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	57
Expectant Mothers	11,594
Special visits (medical aid claims, infectious diseases, etc.)	6,449
Sick children notified from Leeds General Infirmary, Public Dispensary and St. James's Hospital	46
Infant Life protection	892
Ineffectual visits	26,034
Total visits for the year	150,713

Eye Defects.—Children classified as blind or partially blind.—There were 10 children on the register on 1st January, 1943. During the year 12 children were notified, and one removed on reaching 5 years, making a total of 21 at the end of the year.

Congenital Defect.	Infection.	Tumour.	Myopia.	Extreme Squint.	Total.
11	5	1	2	2	21

During the year one child was admitted to a Sunshine Home, and one child to a special school for blind children.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. Part vii. Sec. 206-219.

CHILDREN NURSED FOR HIRE OR REWARD DURING THE YEAR 1943.

Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year	98
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year	89
Foster-mothers with one child	84
Foster-mothers with two children	3
Foster-mothers with three children	1
Foster-mothers with eleven children	1

Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	119
Number of children placed on the register during 1943	99
Number of children who ceased, during the year, to come under the provision of this Act	114
Number of children transferred to other foster mothers	11
Number of children on the books at the end of the year	104

DETAILS AS TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO CEASED,
DURING THE YEAR, TO COME UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

Returned to parents or relatives.. .. .	85
Attained the age of 9 years	9
Adopted without payment	10
Sent to special homes, etc.	8
Moved out of the district—no trace	1
Died	1
TOTAL	114

Infant Life Protection.—During the year a total of 892 visits were paid to foster children by health visitors, and the Superintendent. The above table gives particulars of the children nursed for reward during 1943.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There were 20 infant welfare centres (Babies' Welcomes) in use during 1943.

Attendances at Welcomes.—The number of new babies under 1 year admitted during the year was 5,519, between 1 and 2 years 344, and between 2 and 5 years 815. These figures show an increase of 218 infants under 1 year, but a decrease of 92 children between 1 and 5 years. The total number of names on the Registers at the Welcomes at the beginning of 1943 was 11,299. With 6,678 new children registered, and 6,325 names removed of children who had reached the age of 5 years, defaulted or left the district, the total at the end of the year was 11,652.

There were 68 deaths of children between the ages of 2 weeks and 1 year, who had attended the Welcomes, as compared with 193 for the city; the corresponding infant mortality rates were 12 and 26.

Distribution of Babies' Anti-gas Helmets and Respirators.—The distribution of babies' anti-gas helmets and respirators continued to be carried out at each welcome once a month and continuously at Central Clinic.

Anti-gas Helmets.		Children's Small Respirators.		Small Civilian Respirators.	
Issued.	Returned.	Issued.	Returned.	Issued.	Returned.
2,650	2,397	2,709	553	586	1

Central Clinic.—*Dental.*—New patients numbering 585 received treatment during the year. Of these 344 were expectant mothers, 143 mothers and 98 children. The total number of treatments was 7,683; expectant mothers 3,533; mothers 3,808; children 342, a decrease of 218 on the previous year. Full dentures were supplied

in 324 cases, partial dentures in 66. In addition, 16 remodels and repairs were completed.

Orthopaedic.—A total of 408 children was seen at the clinic during the year. Three cases were admitted to hospital for operation, 2 received treatment in the Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch, while 61 were transferred to the School Clinic on reaching the age of 5 years.

Appliances were supplied to 13 cases at a cost of £29 8s. 6d.

Massage.—A total of 14,915 treatments was given during the year by four and latterly five whole-time masseuses.

Artificial Sunlight.—This continued to be given at Central Clinic, Holbeck, Armley and Middleton Welcomes. The total number of children treated during the year was 1,017 and the total treatments given 17,590.

Venereal Diseases.—The number of patients attending this Clinic during the year was 85 of which 66 were new cases, comprising 26 expectant mothers, 11 mothers and 29 children. Of the old cases 17 were mothers and 2 children.

Child Guidance.—This clinic has now completed its first full year of work. Since its establishment it has filled a very distinct need in the diagnosis and treatment of maladjusted and difficult children. There were 27 cases on the register on 1st January, 1943. New cases referred to the clinic during the year numbered 109, of which 45 were children under 5 years of age. The results of treatment have been highly satisfactory; 73 per cent. of the cases have either been adjusted or show definite improvement.

Almoning Committee.—This Committee met on 50 occasions and considered 1,906 cases.

Milk and Vitamin Distribution.—Under the Government Scheme, National Dried Milk for infants is distributed from the Welcomes, as well as Vitamin preparations for expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under 5 years.

Convalescent Treatment for Mothers and Children.—Convalescence was arranged for 16 mothers. Thirty-eight children between 3 and 5 years were sent for convalescent treatment to

Meanwood Convalescent Home. The total cost to the Corporation was £124 17s. 2d., of which £20 16s. 9d. was refunded by the parents.

Infants' Hospital.—The Infants' Hospital continued at Knaresborough House.

There were 33 children in the hospital on 1st January, 1943. During the year 81 children were admitted and 79 discharged. On 31st December, 1943, 35 remained in hospital.

Residential and Day Nurseries.—*Spring Bank.*—Accommodation for 80 children continues to be provided in this Residential Nursery (30 war-time beds). On 1st January, 1943, there were 64 children in the nursery, and 59 remaining at the end of the year. There were 301 children admitted and 306 discharged during the year. The average number resident during the year was 64 children.

Alder Hill.—This continued to be a 6-day residential nursery for 40 children.

Blenheim Lodge and Harehills.—These are combined day and 6-day residential nurseries and have accommodation for 145 children during the day and 38 at night.

The residential accommodation in these three nurseries is used for the children of war-workers on shift or night work, who cannot make provision for their children at home.

War-time Day Nurseries.—Two additional nurseries each for 50 children were opened during the year bringing the total number of nurseries for the city to 21.

Nurseries.	Number.	Accommodation.		
		Day only.	Night and Day	Total.
In use on 1st Jan., 1943 ..	19	662	158	820
Opened during the year ..	2	100	..	100
In use on 31st December, 1943	21	762	158	920

MEAT INSPECTION

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Slaughter-Houses.—The slaughter-house belonging to the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society continued to be used as a slaughter house by the Ministry of Food, but the other 7 licensed slaughter-houses were not used ; the licences of all were renewed.

The one knackers yard in the city has been well conducted and its licence renewed.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	Year	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Government Slaughter-house No. 1 (Public Abattoir)	1942	13,590	2,803	11,946	79,032	2,437	109,808
	1943	10,497	4,955	13,667	85,201	876	115,196
Government Slaughter-house No. 2 (Danube Road)	1942	3,391	1,451	4,299	25,867	2,237	37,245
	1943	3,726	1,305	4,712	32,021	728	42,492

In addition to the above animals, 1,246 horses were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir for human food.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	36	31	130	32
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	665	678	15	1,155	63
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	4·71	11·41	0·25	1·10	5·92
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	28	341	7	1	11
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	639	1,789	17	..	91
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	4·69	34·03	0·13	0·001	6·36

Meat and other foods condemned as unsound.—The total amount of meat, etc. destroyed by consent during the year was 789,653 lbs., as compared with 478,557 lbs. in the previous year.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year 7 fresh licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council and 26 were renewed. Proceedings were instituted against a slaughterman under Section 1 for slaughtering an animal other than by means of a mechanically operated instrument, he was found guilty and fined £2.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Inspector.*

Tuberculosis Order of 1938.—The table hereunder is compiled from information supplied to the local authority by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

No. of suspected animals reported or found.	No. affected with tuberculosis and slaughtered.	No. of animals found to be not amenable to the Order.
116	109	7

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year there were received 32 cases of suspected swine fever, all of which were investigated by the Veterinary Inspector of or on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In 6 cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—Under this order 308 licences for the dispersal of 1,612 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued and 19 visits have been paid to pig keeping premises to ascertain whether the recently removed store pigs were detained and isolated for the appropriate period.

During the year it was found necessary to take action for offences against the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1922, the Movement of Animals (Records) Order of 1925 and the Swine Fever Order of 1938, a conviction was obtained in every case.

Anthrax Order of 1938.—Four cases of suspected anthrax were reported but were not confirmed.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—During the year 150 Irish cattle were received on direct purchase by the Ministry of Food and 18 Irish store cattle were received at premises in the city.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—Although this disease gave a considerable amount of trouble in the country, the city was not directly affected, but from December 17th to December 31st, it was included in a controlled area.

MILK AND DAIRIES

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S. *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Dairy Farms, Milk Shops and Milk Sellers.—The following tables show the number of registered dairy farms, milkshops and milk sellers in the city on December 31st, 1943:—

DAIRY FARMS AND COWKEEPERS.

	Dairy Farms	Cow- keepers
No. on register on 31st December, 1942	122	117
No. added to the register during the year	5	1
No. removed from the register during the year	6	2
No. on register on 31st December, 1943	121	116

MILKSHOPS AND RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

	Milk- shops	Retail Purvey- ors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1942 (including 27 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	360	336
No. added to the register during the year	4	9
No. removed from the register during the year	19	24
No. on register on 31st December, 1943 (including 27 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	345	321

The following visits were paid during the year by the Food and Drugs Inspectors and Cowsheds and Dairies Inspector :—

To milkshops	1,627
To cowsheds	1,721
To railway stations	110
To farms or milkshops <i>re</i> infectious disease	21
To foodshops and bottled milk stores ..	148

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)
REGULATIONS, 1936—1943.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December		
	1941	1942	1943
To use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "—			
1. To produce and bottle	1	1	2
2. To produce, but not bottle .. ..	..	..	..
3. To sell by retail	75	39	15
4. To bottle and sell	1	1	1
To use the designation " Accredited "—			
1. To produce and bottle	9	8	6
2. To produce, but not bottle	66	61	64
3. To sell by retail	12	8	8
4. To bottle and sell	2	2	2
To use the designation " Pasteurised "—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	3	3	4
2. To sell by retail	20	17	13

BIOLOGICAL TESTS.

Ordinary Samples.	No. .	Positive.	Negative.
" Tuberculin Tested " milk	8	..	8
" Accredited " milk	48	1	47
" Pasteurised " milk	7	..	7
Ungraded milk	180	4	176
TOTAL	243	5	238

Food and Drugs Act, Section 21.—Proceedings were taken for selling pasteurised milk without a licence and for using the designation, "pasteurised," and a conviction was registered.

Departmental Laboratory.—The usual tables giving details of samples of milk, sputum, water, etc., submitted to bacteriological or microscopic examination have this year been omitted from this Report, but the tables have been prepared and may be seen on application at the Department. It is hoped to publish these tables at a later and more opportune time.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture's Advisory Dairy Bacteriologist for this area, the department and its laboratory assisted in the administration of the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme. During the year 186 samples of milk were obtained and tested in the departmental laboratory.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

RAG FLOCK.

Food and Drugs.—The Sampling Officers took 151 formal and 34 informal samples of food other than milk. The total number of formal samples of all kinds taken during the year was 1,926 and of informal samples 58. For the results of the analyses of these samples see the City Analyst's report on page 57.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 7 informal samples of fertilisers were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Of these 5 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—During the year 4 samples of rag flocks were taken and submitted for analysis; all were reported as satisfactory.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933. PART II.

The administrative year for the purpose of the above Act is the period 1st May to 30th April. The appended table gives a detailed summary of the work done during the year ended 30th April, 1944.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1944	..	204
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1944	..	305
Premises added to List during the year	..	11
Persons added to the List during the year	..	10
Visits paid to :—		
1. Listed Premises in connection with New Applications	.. .. .	11
2. Listed Premises in connection with Unpaid Fees	.. .. .	15
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection	..	416
4. Unlisted Premises	.. .. .	—

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.—During the year 49 visits to shops and stalls were made. Three informal samples were taken and the circumstances and results of analysis duly reported to the Pharmaceutical Society who are principally responsible for the administration of the Act.

Municipal Laboratory.

BY

C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.R.I.C., *City Analyst.*

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1943 :—

Samples submitted by inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938	1,984
Samples submitted by inspector under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	7
Samples submitted by inspector under the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	4
Samples submitted by inspector under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	3
Samples submitted by inspector under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941	3
Samples analysed for various Corporation Departments, Institutions, etc.	1,222
Total	<u>3,223</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS

The table on pages 60, 61 and 62 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The percentage adulteration was 5·7 compared with 6·9 for 1942.

Milk.—Of 1,799 samples, 93 (5·2 per cent.) were adulterated, 47 containing added water, 32 being fat deficient, and 14 showing both added water and fat deficiency. The greatest amount of added water was 47 per cent. (informal) and 28·2 per cent. (formal)

the greatest fat deficiency was 40 per cent. (informal) and 19 per cent. (formal). The average composition of all samples examined was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1942 as well as those for the unwatered milks examined in 1943, being given for comparison :—

	1942.		1943.		1943. (Unwatered milks)
Non-fatty solids ..	8.73%	..	8.77%	..	8.81%
Fat	3.75%	..	3.76%	..	3.77%
Total Solids	12.48%	..	12.53%	..	12.58%

Custard Powder.—Of the 9 samples analysed 7 were reported as unsatisfactory, these consisting largely or wholly of coloured and flavoured wheat flour, instead of cornflour similarly treated. Proceedings were successfully instituted against one retailer (No. 474 C) who pleaded guilty and was fined £20 with 2 guineas costs. The manufacturers took full responsibility for the offence.

In another case (No. 779 L) the custard powder was described as sweetened, but the sweetening agent was only present in negligible amount.

Meat Paste (4).—One sample (No. 585 C) contained 87 per cent. meat, the maximum allowed under the Canned Meat Order, 1941, being 60 per cent. There would have been no objection to its sale as "Potted Meat."

Lemon Substitute (No. 651 C). Orange Substitute (No. 652 C).—Each consisted of a 15 per cent. solution of citric acid with the appropriate colouring. Neither contained any Vitamin C.

Rice Custard Powder (1) (No. 676 C).—This consisted of a yellow coloured mixture of 85 per cent. ground rice and 15 per cent. wheatflour and no prepared starch.

Rice Pudding Powder (2).—These were one informal and the other formal samples of the same product and each contained only 45 per cent. ground rice, the remainder (55 per cent.) consisting of other flours. (Nos. 440 C and 441 C).

Strawberry Ground Rice Pudding (1) (No. 338 C).—This pink coloured powder contained only 40 per cent. ground rice, the remainder being 50 per cent. wheat flour with 10 per cent. cornflour and soya. At the court proceedings it was successfully contended that not more than 10 per cent. of smooth flour was necessary for introducing the pink dye, demonstration specimens containing 10 per cent. and less being put in as exhibits.

Syrup Former (1) No. 536 C (Informal).—This was a powder which was claimed to change sugar into invert sugar and to make 112 lbs. sugar do the work of 164 lbs. an approximately 50 per cent. extension. When used according to the directions it had very little effect upon sugar, the claims made on its behalf being quite unwarranted. It consisted of 42 per cent. salt, 18 per cent. sodium bicarbonate, and 40 per cent. artificial gum.

Vinegar (4).—Two of the samples (Nos. 365 L and 366 L) were non-brewed products. Verbal warnings were issued.

Vitamin Aperitif. (Non-alcoholic) No. 531 C.—The lactose content was half that stated on the label, being 2.5 per cent. instead of 5.0 per cent.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1943.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
FOOD :—							
Almonds, ground (substitute)	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Arrowroot	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Baking powder	9	I	10	..	..	..	..
*Barley	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Batter Mix	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Beer	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Blackcurrant Purée .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Brandy	I	2	3	..	..	..	..
Burgundy .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Cake Mixture	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Chocolate Cake Mixture	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Chocolate Pudding .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Chocolate Semolina Pudding .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Cocoa	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Coffee	6	I	7	..	..	..	..
Coffee Extract .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
*Corianders	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Curds	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Custard powder	5	4	9	4	3	7	77·8
Custard powder substitute	I	I	2	..	..	..	..
Dried egg	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Egg substitute powder	3	I	4	I	..	I	25·0
Fish cakes	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Flour, Self-raising	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Gelatine powder	I	I	2	..	..	..	..
*Gravy powder	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Gravy salt	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Gin	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ginger, ground	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ice cream powder .. ..	..	I	I	..	I	I	100·0
Jam	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Lem-Lem .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Lemon-squash	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Lemon substitute	I	..	I	I	..	I	100·0
Carried forward	62	18	80	6	4	10	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1943—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	62	18	80	6	4	10	..
Malt & Hops extract ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Margarine	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Meat paste	4	..	4	1	..	1	25.0
*Milk	1,775	24	1,799	91	2	93	5.2
Marmalade	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Milk, dried	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Milk pudding powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mint	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nut compound	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal, malted	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orange juice (concentrated) .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Orange Substitute	1	..	1	1	..	1	100.0
Peas, dried	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Pea flour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Raising powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Raspberry flavoured vinegar	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Rice	5	1	6	..	..	..	..
Rice custard powder	1	..	1	1	..	1	100.0
Rice, ground .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rice-pudding powder	1	1	2	1	1	2	100.0
Rice pudding powder mixture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rum .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sage and Onion stuffing	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Salad Dressing mix .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Sausages	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Self raising flour (real egg)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Strawberry ground rice pudding powder	1	..	1	1	..	1	100.0
Sugar .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Syrup former .. ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100.0
Tea	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	1,883	54	1,937	102	8	110	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
 SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1943—Continued

Article.	No. examined.			No. adultered.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	1,883	54	1,937	102	8	110	..
Vinegar	4	..	4	2	..	2	50.0
Vinegar, malt	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, non-brewed ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Whisky	13	..	13	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire Pudding and pancake mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
DRUGS :—							
Acid calcium phosphate ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Aspirin	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of soda ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Blaud's pills	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Camphorated oil	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Castor oil	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cod Liver oil	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cough cure	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Cream of sulphur	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epsom salts	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Glysub (glycerine substitute)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liquid paraffin	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oil of Eucalyptus	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Prunol pastilles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sulphur ointment	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Syrup of Figs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Turmeric	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vitamin .. .. .	..	2	2	..	1	1	50.0
Vintona Tonic Wine ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,926	58	1,984	104	9	113	5.7

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1943, UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
73C	Milk	19.0% of added water and 6.0% deficient in fat	} Dismissed as no analyst's certificates had been served with summons. £2 2s. costs to defendant Producer.
74C	Milk	8.0% of added water ..	
83L	Milk	10.0% of added water ..	} Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 10s. costs: Producer.
84L	Milk	10.0% of added water	
213L	Milk	19.0% of added water and 13.0% deficient in fat	Fined £5 and ordered to pay 10/6 costs, also Fined £5 for obstruction: Retailer.
238C	Milk	16.0% of added water and 7.0% deficient in fat	} Fined £4 and ordered to pay £1 8s. costs: Producer.
239C	Milk	11.0% of added water ..	
255L	Milk	10.0% of added water and 3.0% deficient in fat	} Fined £4 and ordered to pay £1 18s. 6d. costs: Producer.
256L	Milk	12.0% of added water ..	
338C	Strawberry Ground Rice Pudding	Consisted of 40.0% ground rice adulterated with 50.0% ordinary flour, 2.0% soya bean flour and 8.0% corn-flour.	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £4 11s. costs: Manufacturers.
363L	Milk	13.0% of added water and 18.0% deficient in fat	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 14/6 costs: Retailer.
401L	Sweetened Custard Powder	Consisted of 96.0% coloured and flavoured wheat flour and 4.0% sweetening agent—no prepared starch.	Case dismissed with £5 5s. costs to defendant: Retailer.
403L	Milk	12.0% of added water ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs: Retailer.
448C	Milk	21.0% of added water ..	Fined £10 and ordered to pay 17/6 costs: Retailer.
474C	Custard Powder	Consisted of 100% coloured and flavoured wheat flour and contains no prepared starch.	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £3 costs: Producer.
492L	Milk	8.0% of added water and 13.0% deficient in fat.	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 9s. costs: Producer.

**SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1943 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—Continued.**

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
512C	Milk	20.0% of added water ..	Case dismissed with no costs : Retailers (the mixed milk of two farmers).
592L	Milk	8.7% of added water ..	} Fined £4 and ordered to pay £2 5s. 6d. costs : Producer.
603L	Milk	6.7% of added water ..	
594L	Milk	11.6% of added water ..	} Fined £6, and ordered to pay £5 13s. 6d. costs : Producer.
595L	Milk	10.3% of added water ..	
601L	Milk	8.0% of added water ..	
759C	Milk	25.8% of added water and 11.0% deficient in fat.	} Fined £3 and ordered to pay £3 costs : Producer.
761C	Milk	19.7% of added water ..	
770C	Milk	9.8% of added water ..	
760C	Milk	23.0% of added water ..	} Fined £3 and ordered to pay £3 costs : Producer.
762C	Milk	28.2% of added water and 19.0% deficient in fat.	
763C	Milk	11.5% of added water ..	
779C	Sweetened Custard Powder	Consisted of coloured flav- oured wheat flour 100%, sweetening agent negligible less than 0.02%. Not a sweetened custard powder.	Case dismissed with £5 5s. costs to defendant : Retailer.
801L	Milk	18.0% of added water ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £1 11s. 6d. costs : Retailer.
843C	Milk	16.0% of added water ..	Fined £5 : Retailer.
870C	Milk	6.6% of added water ..	} Fined £2 and ordered to pay £3 10s. costs : Producer.
879C	Milk	20.0% of added water and 8.0% deficient in fat.	

Sanitary Circumstances.

JAMES GOODFELLOW, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. Ernest Standish, M.R.San.I., who has been Chief Sanitary Inspector of Leeds since 1934, was in charge of the Sanitary Section until the 31st July, 1943, on which date he retired on pension.

Water.—Fourteen samples of drinking water were taken by this Department from domestic taps, springs, wells or pumps for chemical or bacteriological examination. Nine of these were of town's water, and five from springs, wells or pumps. The samples of town's water were all found to be satisfactory. Of the five samples from springs, wells or pumps, four were good and one was found to be grossly polluted and unfit for drinking purposes, and steps have been taken to see that a pure and wholesome water supply is substituted in this case.

The Waterworks Manager and Engineer has also caused to be taken a number of samples of town's water at the Waterworks and B. Coli was found to be absent in 96.5 per cent. of these samples.

Sewage Disposal.—There has been some deterioration in the quality of the final effluent from Knostrop Sewage Works. This has been chiefly due to the Sewerage Engineer's inability to carry on the full process of treatment owing to lack of labour. The matter will not be overlooked and steps will be taken as soon as convenient to improve the effluent.

Public Cleansing.—Household refuse and nightsoil collected by the Cleansing Department during 1943 amounted to 106,811 tons, of which 62.9 per cent. was dealt with by separation and incineration, 9.9 per cent. by incineration and 27.2 per cent. by controlled tipping. No crude refuse was sold as manure, but refuse dust, after mechanical separation, was sold for agricultural purposes to the extent of 22,401 tons.

There has been a great improvement in the method of control of those sites where tipping has taken place for the purpose of land reclamation, with resultant diminution of nuisance from

flies, crickets, cockroaches, etc. Proper methods of controlled tipping, though apparently more expensive, are in fact cheapest if viewed from the broad point of view of the public good.

Nuisances.—The number of complaints made during the year was 5,240. The number of houses surveyed and examined in this connection was 9,847. The activities of the sanitary inspectors resulted in the abatement of 10,086 nuisances.

The number of preliminary notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 4,080 and the number of statutory notices 1,321. Of the latter, 953 were effective and 368 were outstanding at the end of the year. A table analysing the work done by the district inspectors in 1943 appears on pages 75 and 76.

Keeping of Animals.—As a result of Defence (General) Regulation 62.B which suspended certain restrictions on keeping hens, pigs and rabbits during the war-time period, there was a great increase in the keeping of animals, particularly poultry, and many complaints of nuisance were received. There were 122 cases where it was found that animals were kept under unsatisfactory conditions.

The number of pigkeepers in the city was 213, and the number of pigs kept 2,166 being a slight increase in the former and a slight reduction in the latter as compared with the previous year.

Rat Suppression.—The number of complaints of rat infestation received was 447. Particulars of the work done under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, are appended:—

Premises inspected	1,257
Premises cleared	267
Rats caught or found poisoned	4,016
Visits for purpose of observation of work in progress	2,896
Interviews with owners, contractors, etc. ..	558
Informal notices served	131
Informal notices complied with	125

Good work was done by the two rat catchers attached to the Department and more requests for their services were received than it was possible to fulfil. Consequently, there was, almost throughout the year, a long list of factory premises waiting to be serviced.

The costs of the services of the rat catchers are recovered from the occupiers of infested premises while the costs of rat-proofing premises are a charge upon the occupier or the owner as the case may be. The total of the accounts rendered in this connection during the year amounted to £111 18s. 9d.

Closet Accommodation.—During the year one privy, one trough closet and one pail closet were abolished.

The position with regard to the various types of sanitary conveniences in the city at the end of the year was as follows:—privies 154, pail closets 142, trough closets 58 and cistern waterclosets approximately 178,001.

A large number of preliminary notices were served on owners of property in connection with closet accommodation, and in 138 cases statutory notices had to be served. In the owners' default, the water closets appurtenant to 12 houses were repaired at a total cost of £16 3s. 9d. and this amount was recovered from the owners concerned.

Ashpits and Dustbins.—During the year 18 ashpits were abolished, 8 of these being of the sunken type. The Corporation approved grants in aid amounting to £54 7s. 4d. in connection with the abolition of 13 of these ashpits and the provision of 47 dustbins in lieu.

As a result of the service of notice under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, owners of property provided 1,507 metal dustbins during the year; and 509 metal dustbins were provided by the Corporation in default.

When conditions become more normal, the public interest would be served if advantage were taken of Sub-Section (3) of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which empowers the local authority to provide and maintain regulation dustbins and to make an annual charge for the service.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—Contraventions of the byelaws relating to the removal of offensive or noxious matters occurred in 69 cases and were dealt with.

Offensive Trades.—The number of premises in the city where offensive trades are carried on was 115 and during the year 42 visits of inspection were made.

Repair of Houses.—Housing Act, 1936, Section 9.—The number of preliminary notices served during the year for the abatement of housing defects was 348 and the number of statutory notices was 208. The number of houses at which housing defects were remedied and which were rendered fit for habitation under this section of the Act amounted to 390 ; in eleven cases works of repair were carried out in default at a cost of £38 14s. 4d. which was recovered from the owners.

One certificate was issued under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920 to 1939, in respect of a house not in a reasonable state of repair.

Overcrowding of Houses.—Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV).—During the year 190 houses were measured for overcrowding and 3,031 rent books examined to ascertain if the “permitted number” had been inscribed ; 135 houses were surveyed to enable owners to be supplied with the “permitted number.”

Common Lodging Houses.—At the end of the year there were 10 registered common lodging houses, one of which provides accommodation for both men and women. The Common lodging house at 44, St. Alban's Street was closed down at the keeper's request on the 24th April. During the year 475 routine and 14 special visits were made, the latter in connection with scabies and 148 visits were made on account of the following nuisances :—

Dirty Water closets	..	..	..	..	14
Dirty rooms	..	..	..	..	10
Dirty bedding	..	..	..	..	71
Defective roofs, eaves-spouting, fall pipes	..				2
Defective or stopped drains	..	..	..		1
Other nuisances	..	..	..	..	50

All of these were abated as a result of preliminary notices or other informal action.

Houses-let-in-lodgings.—The number of houses-let-in-lodgings on the register was 82 ; 315 visits were paid to unregistered houses let in lodgings. During the year 30 additional houses coming within the control of the bye-laws were found, and are being dealt with by the Department. The total number of visits paid to houses of this type was 3,002 including 12 on account of infectious disease, 58 on account of scabies and 700 to secure the abatement of 419 nuisances.

Informal action was taken in 216 cases while 59 statutory notices had to be served.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year one underground sleeping room was discovered and alternative accommodation was found.

Tents and Vans.—During the year 8 camping grounds were found, and 20 camping grounds in all were visited, of which 8 have been closed and 10 vans and 6 tents removed. There still remained at the end of the year 12 camping grounds with 87 caravans. The large number of vans is accounted for by the immobilisation of fairground people on account of the war. No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

Canal Boats.—The number of canal boats on the register at the end of the year was 123; 340 visits of inspection were made to wharves and locks and a complete inspection was made of 205 boats.

Vermin Infestation.—The following inspections and disinfections were carried out in connection with the eradication of bed bugs :—

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Council Houses :—					
(1) Found to be infested	..	..	..	..	155
* (2) Disinfested	..	..	..	..	317
(b) Other Houses :—					
(1) Infested	..	..	..	..	311
(2) Disinfested by owners or occupiers	..	..	..	..	118

*Includes houses adjacent to those found to be infested.

Public Conveniences.—During the year £162 11s. 7d. was spent on minor repairs to certain of the 56 conveniences in the City which are without attendants. Owing to the black-out the removal of railings and the provision of certain blastproof structures, it has not been possible to maintain these conveniences in a condition which would satisfy the peace time standard and the expenditure

of £162 11s. 7d. was the minimum that was necessary to prevent nuisance. A greatly increased expenditure on repairs and maintenance will be required when the war is over.

Public Sewers.—During the year 65 public sewers, affecting 263 houses or other premises, were cleansed at a cost to the Department of £140 7s. 0½d. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 25 defective public sewers, affecting 146 houses or other premises, and the cost of this work amounting to £279 10s. 10d. was recovered from the owners of the premises served by the sewers.

Drains.—During the year it was necessary to carry out 2,697 drain tests, 439 of these being in connection with complaints of nuisances and 268 in respect of new drains relaid in place of those found defective. A large number of preliminary notices were served on owners of property for drainage repairs and in 381 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains of 32 houses were repaired or relaid by the Department in default as a matter of urgency at a cost of £83 6s. 10d., which was recovered from the owners concerned.

The drain flushing service was continued and the income derived from private flushing amounted to £146 1s. 8d.

Smoke Abatement.—Mr. J. Goodfellow, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, was appointed Chief Smoke Inspector as from the 20th October, 1943. Soot fall and sulphur pollution records were continued. Towards the end of the year smoke abatement procedure was actively recommenced and communication was made with all the large industrial undertakings in the City, pointing out the necessity in the national interest to reduce avoidable smoke to an absolute minimum and offering the helpful advice of sanitary inspectors qualified in smoke abatement and fuel economy. Formal smoke observations were made in 179 cases but no statutory smoke abatement notices were served.

Removal of Infirm and Diseased Persons.—Leeds Corporation Act, 1927, Section 95.—Twelve helpless and infirm persons found to be living under insanitary conditions agreed to be removed voluntarily to hospital. In one case application had to be made to the Court for a Removal Order.

Office Inspection.—Public Health Act, 1936.—A total of 300 inspections were made, and sanitary defects were discovered in 117. The following is a summary of the defects :—

Insufficient ventilation	17
Lack of cleanliness	8
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accom- modation	43
Other defects	37

In respect of these defects 12 preliminary notices and one statutory notice were served.

Shops Act, 1934.—The total number of shops inspected was 134. Contraventions of the Act were found in 30 premises and three informal notices and one statutory notice were served.

Public Health Act, 1936.—Conditions remediable under this Act were found at 65 of the shops inspected and 12 informal and one statutory notice were served. In eight instances the inspection revealed no contraventions of either Act.

The work of shops inspection has largely had to be left in abeyance owing to the depletion of the staff of inspectors.

Factories.—Factories Act, 1937.—The total number of factories inspected was 2,622 and the number of defects found 1,781. These necessitated the service of 567 written notices under the Act. Examination was made of 836 out-workers' premises and seven notices were served with regard to unwholesome premises. The tables of statistics with regard to conditions in factories and to home work appear on pages 73 and 74.

Food Preparation and Storage Premises.—Food and Drugs Act, 1938.—The total number of visits paid during the year to food preparation and storage premises was 3,946; 37 premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. The number of bakehouses inspected was 1,657. Fried fish shops to the number of 1,533 were examined and 202 contraventions of the Act remedied during the year. The table of statistics with regard to the inspection and registration of food preparation and storage premises appears below.

INSPECTION.

	No. of visits.	No. of premises contravening the law	No. of premises where contraventions remedied
Registered food-preparing places <i>other than</i> fried fish shops	354	16	16
Fried fish shops	1,533	60	66
Bakehouses	1,657	91	90
Other food shops & stores	402	31	30

REGISTRATION.

Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	37
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :—	
food preparing places	3
Number of premises removed from the register :—	
used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	1
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1943 :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale of ice-cream	110
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	401
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	3
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	402

Mortuary Accommodation.—The number of bodies received into Marsh Lane Mortuary during the year was 440, comprising 416 admitted from private houses, workshops, etc., seven as the result of street accidents and 14 recovered from rivers and lakes and three unclaimed bodies. The number received in the previous year was 410.

FACTORIES

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ..	2,010	482	..
Factories without mechanical power..	607	85	..
Other premises (including Restaurants)	5	..	..
Total	2,622	567	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	19	3	..	..
Overcrowding (S. 2) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	4	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	1	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient	141	164	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	911	930	..	..
Not separate for sexes	4	6	..	..
Other offences	685	822	..	..
Absence of Abstract (S. 114) ..	13	..	13	..
Total	1,781	1,925	13	..

NOTE.—The defects found under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 relate only to factories without mechanical power. Those under Sections 7 and 114 and of the Public Health Act, 1930, are in respect of both types of factory.

3, 4, 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

		Number of		
		Lists.	Outworkers.	
			C.	W.
Homework :—				
<i>List of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>				
Lists received twice in the year	..	..	349	877
„ once in the year	..	..	16	59
Addresses of	} received from other Authorities	..	14	
outworkers		} forwarded to other Authorities	..	33
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	..	..	336	
Prosecutions	..	..	..
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises	..	..	836	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>				
Instances	..	..	7	
Notices (S. 111)	..	..	7	
Prosecutions	..	..	..
† <i>Homework in infected premises :—</i>				
Instances	..	..	9	
Orders made	} Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153)	..	..
Prosecutions		} ..	..	..
[Infectious cases removed, disinfection carried out under ordinary powers.]				
Factories on the Register (S. 8) at the end of year :—				
With mechanical power	..	..	2,600	
Without mechanical power	..	..	757	
Total number of factories on Register	..	..	3,357	
The above total includes 243 bakehouses.				
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—				
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act 1937 (S. 128)	..	..	13	
Action taken in matters referred by	{	Notified by H.M. Inspector	42	
H.M. Inspectors		..	..
		Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	32	

† 5 Scarlet Fever, 3 Measles, 1 Diphtheria.

The above table is that required by the Home Office and represents work done by the male workshops inspectors and by the women inspectors.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1943.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
HOUSE INSPECTION.			
1. Houses and premises	1,286	1,277	2,563
2. } completely examined { Infectious disease ..	66	81	147
on account of { Alleged nuisances ..			
3. Houses and premises	151	39	190
4. } examined only { Occupants	3,206	3,308	6,514
5. } as to { Alleged nuisances ..	251	182	433
as to { Drainage			
6. Number of houses wholly or partly examined	4,960	4,887	9,847
7. Total number of above houses where sanitary defects or nuisances were found	3,367	3,225	6,592
NUISANCES FOUND DURING ABOVE EXAMINATIONS AND DAILY INSPECTIONS.			
8. Houses dirty	130	76	206
9. Overcrowded houses	12	6	18
10. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c...	1,203	1,160	2,363
11. Public sewers requiring cleansing or works of maintenance	69	59	128
12. Defective drains	141	89	230
13. Houses without proper drains	5	1	6
14. " without proper water supply	15	8	18
15. Privies .. .. .	..	..	..
16. Pail closets .. .. .	..	1	1
17. Additional closets required	9	..	9
18. Defective or unsuitable water closets	586	174	760
19. Ashpits { (a) Sunken	3	5	8
{ (b) Other than sunken	4	11	15
20. Houses with unsuitable or insufficient ashes accommodation	1,173	848	2,021
21. Dirty closets	56	28	84
22. Defective or dirty yard surfaces	126	27	153
23. Stopped drains	693	535	1,228
24. Other nuisances	2,023	1,453	3,476
25. Other housing defects	283	746	1,029
26. Number of houses affected by above nuisances	6,073	4,437	10,510
27. Offensive accumulations and other outside nuisances including manure pits and cess-pools	102	69	171
28. Animals (pigs, poultry, etc.) improperly kept	87	35	122
29. Total nuisances and housing defects found ..	6,720	5,326	12,046
30. Pollutions of river or streams	9	1	10
31. Complaints unfounded	211	125	336
32. } Additional { Infectious disease	442	136	578
33. } visits paid { Non-abated Nuisances	5,936	4,761	10,697
34. } to houses { Inspection of work in progress ..	957	984	1,941
35. } for { Other causes	4,467	2,403	6,870
36. Visits on account of special enquiries	1,488	2,395	3,883
37. Visits to offensive trades	13	29	42
38. Visits to rat-infested premises	1,828	263	2,091
39. Appointments	670	216	886
DRAIN TESTING.			
40. } Number { Nuisance complaints	247	192	439
41. } of tests { Requests	30	32	62
42. } applied to { Infectious disease	1,010	918	1,928
43. } drains on { Work in progress	191	77	268
43. } account of {			

Housing.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses in the city on December 31st, 1943, was 151,053 made up approximately of 91,612 through and 59,441 back-to-back houses.

Empty Houses.—At the year end there were 1,350 unoccupied houses in the city.

New Houses.—The number of new houses completed during the year was 3.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for houses standing in the registers at the Housing Department on December 31st, 1943, was 4,370.

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV., Sections 57 to 58.—Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding).—This matter continues to receive attention.

Overcrowding.—(a) *Municipal Estates.*—There are now 21,595 occupied dwellings on the different Municipal Housing Estates in the city, and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 0.38.

(b) *Privately Owned Houses.*—The number of families living in overcrowded conditions rehoused in municipal dwellings during the year was 126.

Applications for Licences to Permit Temporary Overcrowding.—Three applications were received during the year and were granted.

Reports of Overcrowding by the Medical Officer of Health.—During the year 15 cases of overcrowding were reported, of which 6 were provided with suitable alternative accommodation on the Municipal housing estates.

Certificates of Permitted Numbers.—The number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 418 making a total of 86,265 issued since the Act became operative.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.
January 1st to December 31st, 1943.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	99
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	50
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operation	6
A. (1) No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year ..	526
(2) No. of families dwelling therein ..	559
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein ..	3,561
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	333
C. (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	347
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases	2,182
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	14

An inevitable consequence of the shortage of houses is the overcrowding of existing houses and this is undeniably on the increase in practically all parts of the city. One of the forms this overcrowding takes is the splitting up of large houses into separate tenements which are let either furnished or unfurnished, sometimes at extortionate rents. There never was a period in the history of the city when there was so much makeshift accommodation as at present.

Verminous Houses.—The disinfestation of houses on the Municipal housing estates has been carried out by outside contractors on behalf of the Housing Department. The number of houses dealt with during the year was 267.

The disinfestation of furniture removed from condemned houses in the Slum Clearance Areas has continued during the year. Particulars of this work are given on page 14.

Unfit Houses.—The number of houses inspected and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 430 of which 390 were repaired in response to notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

In addition 9,847 houses were found to be defective in one respect or another and were repaired.

Unhealthy Areas.—Demolition work in the different Unhealthy Areas has proceeded during the year, the total number of houses demolished being 875.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Table shewing the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the town during the year ending December, 31st, 1943, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1941 and 1942.

	1941.	1942.	1943.
Number of new houses erected during the year ..	301	21	3
(i) By the Local Authority	106	..	..
(ii) By other bodies and persons	195	21	3
1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made	9,485	10,836	9,847
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made .. ..	..	..	..
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. ..	..	..	..
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	210	287	430
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers	96	178	265
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.			
A.—Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3	60	208
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners .. ..	..	57	125
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	..	6	11
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12,333	12,221	10,510
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	10,024	11,013	9,097
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	..	..	61
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made .. ..	..	..	..
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..	..	..	..

APPENDIX 1.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1943

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.														Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.				At Ages—Years.											
	Under 1.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	152	182	6	1	30	20	82	82	22	61	12	14	..	..	151	179
Erysipelas	74	125	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	9	22	37	36	58	13	20
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	924	1,074	1	1	227	199	584	717	60	91	48	56	4	9	749	856
Measles	1,103	1,323	63	80	636	694	386	499	12	33	5	16	1	1	32	22
Whooping Cough	593	691	54	69	362	391	176	221	1	4	..	5	..	1	26	32
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Relapsing Fever (R.) Continued Fever (C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	50	..	..	..	24†
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	15	12	1	1	4	2	3	2	3	4	2	..	2	3	3	4
Poliomyelitis	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Folio Encephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	8	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	8	3	..	..	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	6	1
Other Diseases	254	227	66	30	68	52	63	71	25	32	27	26	4	5	254	227
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	360	235	2	..	3	5	15	18	58	82	156	104	118	25	288	246
Other forms of Tuberculosis	66	85	2	1	10	14	18	22	7	19	22	20	5	7	29	22
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	376	304	18	13	74	47	71	62	27	26	54	59	96	55	36	1
" (Acute Influenzal)	39	27	..	1	7	1	3	1	3	..	9	5	9	12	8	7
TOTALS	3,982	4,384	222	214	1,428	1,426	1,404	1,697	221	398	357	393	275	181	1,560	1,665

† In addition to the 24 Puerperal Pyrexia removed, 52 cases were notified from and received treatment in other hospitals.

TABLE II. (continued).

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.																												
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Mill Hill and South.		Westfield.	Blenheim.	Central.	Woodhouse.	North.	Far Headingley.	Hyde Park.	Kirkstall.	Burnancliffe.	Harehills.	Potternewton.	Roundhay.	Cross Gates and Templemeadsam.	Richmond Hill.	Osmondthorpe.	East Hunslet.	Hunslet Carr and Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Beeston.	Holbeck (South).	Holbeck (North).	Armley and New Wortley.	Upper Armley.	Bramley.	Farnley and New Wortley.	City.

Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	13	11	15	16	9	14	12	8	6	5	13	13	9	7	22	8	29	5	15	8	9	3	7	16	12	10	16	334
Scarlet Fever.. ..	6	1	7	4	14	14	12	8	6	5	13	13	9	7	13	1	8	10	12	10	9	7	1	7	7	7	2	199
Measles	16	44	54	34	33	103	103	103	73	112	66	114	44	112	182	39	101	24	111	55	86	28	24	70	72	188	106	1,998
Whooping Cough	53	66	88	121	67	268	102	101	105	68	79	80	89	248	246	22	74	76	152	25	31	26	14	111	26	77	100	2,426
Typhus Fever	28	30	51	46	50	34	39	39	77	70	70	57	34	63	133	24	104	30	122	25	42	13	13	16	41	73	30	1,284
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. ..	..	..	1	19	2	..	2	..	..	1	35	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	85
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	5	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	27
Polio Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	24
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	21	47	31	6	20	33	27	20	25	25	17	14	32	29	7	19	8	30	10	6	13	6	18	15	10	8	481
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	5	16	26	20	17	26	20	16	28	20	29	29	24	30	37	12	29	12	48	25	25	15	10	20	18	28	30	595
Pneumonia (Acute primary)	1	3	8	7	6	13	7	6	5	7	4	7	2	3	20	3	7	2	6	2	5	3	1	5	3	8	6	151
Do. (Acute Induzenza)	7	14	23	22	19	22	87	17	36	35	32	32	16	28	66	18	55	15	24	12	14	20	9	5	21	29	34	680
Do. (Acute Induzenza)	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	3	..	2	6	..	2	4	5	8	10	5	5	2	2	2	2	66
Totals	138	209	340	323	223	519	416	302	404	366	361	242	554	759	138	433	191	533	181	238	137	90	273	223	438	335	8,366	